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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA,
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES: Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with
Monday			
6-30 P.M.			
6th July	EGYPT	7912	
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	
24th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903	
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA
14th "	PERSIA	7931	
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA
29th "	MAMMORA	10509	
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558	
11th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA
26th "	EGYPT	7913	

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	3rd Sept. "
DOMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	11th Sept. "

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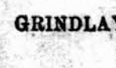

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail or.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th July 1908
R RUBATTINO	4,580	Tacconis	13th Aug 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 260	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available	" 396	" 575	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	5,200	G. Belotto	17th July 1908.
CATTARO	6,000	D. Petano	17th Aug 1908.
ISONZO	5,031	G. Belotto	17th Sept 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 240.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 2nd July	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	F.I. 3rd July	6 a.m. on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 29th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,369 tons, sailing on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
29th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERNER	5,271	A. Forestl	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	6,746		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,891	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORNER	5,251	A. Forestl	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4262	M. Debcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Climak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5000	B. Lolnarz	25th July 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENTS,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	37	593	330	495
Port Said	468	748	3[illegible]	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	617	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	670	*930	429	539
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
City of Calcutta	..		June 26	.....
City of Karachi	..		.....	June 27
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	July 20	.....
City of Paris	..	July 13	.....	July 29
City of Khartoum	..	July 20	.....	Aug. 8
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	.....	Aug. 21
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 11
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 28
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 19	.....	Nov. 3
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 7
City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 30	Dec. 5	.....
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 29	.....	Dec. 15
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15	.....	Jan. 5
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468 244 55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico
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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constitutes the safe custody of Shares and Securities and may collection of dividends and interest thereon, also undertake the sale and purchase Stocks at ment Paper and all description may be had moderate charges particulars of which on application.

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Rs. 985

Are Ideal pianos for the climate of India and are best for small bungalows and flats.

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RIGHT PRICE
A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO
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RIGHT TONE
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Always for singing or playing.
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No fatigue felt after hours of use.
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For durability and reliability.

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

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"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

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He refers to an 875 × 105 tyres of the DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

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Liptons Tea

YELLOW LABEL	...	...	1 Re. 2 as. per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL	...	...	1 Re. per pound tin.
RED LABEL	...	...	12 As. per pound tin.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining our celebrated Teas, we will send to you a 5 pound tin of either of the above Teas, on receipt of money order or stamps.
Yellow label Rs. 6-8-0, Blue label Rs. 6 and Red label Rs. 4-12-0
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Address.—LIPTONS, POST BOX 248, BOMBAY.
At the same time we will advise you of the address of our local Agent where you can obtain regular supplies.

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GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby intimated of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 1st proximo, till Wednesday the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 25TH JUNE, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
Suit No. 246 of 1902.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD. .....Plaintiffs,
ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 14th day of April, 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1908, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Company and the Defendants in

LOT NO. 1.

BHAJIPALLA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land, the Fazandar where of is the Church of Saint DeEsperance, situate on the Northern side of Bhajipalla Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property now or late of Essabhoy Thanawalla, on the East by a passage and beyond that the property now or late of Eswar Canji, on the South by Bhajipalla Street aforesaid, and on the West by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are Assessed in the Books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 714 15, Street Nos. 82,84-1-2, and are Registered by the Fazandar under No. 39, and were formerly in the occupation of Ajeeboo, widow of Amadally Kumroodin and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

MAZAGAON PROPERTY,

All that piece of Government land situate on the South side of Church Street at Mazagaon, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Containing by admeasurement 181 sq. yds and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by Church Street aforesaid, on the East by a public passage, on the South by Doolkur Street and on the West by a private passage and which said premises are assessed in the Bombay of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 263, New No. 11559, Old Survey No. 518, and New Survey No. 3302, and in the Books of Municipality under Ward No. 6809, Street No. 15, and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 3.

THAKOREDWAR PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold ground situate in the Oart known as Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Oart, on the North side of Dhawadi, in Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 268 square yards or thereabouts, together with the shed, buildings or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Oart now or late of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, on the East by the property now or late of Vicajee Dadabhoy Mehta, on the South by the passage of the said Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Oart, and on the West by the property now or late of Narayen Raghunath and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Ward C No. 4355, Street No. 53, and are registered together with the rest of the said Ourt in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, and New Survey No. 280, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants of their tenants, held for a term of 30 years from 1st November, 1897, at the monthly rent of Rs. 9.

LOT NO. 4.

MATUNGA PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Tocca vacant land, situate on the South side of Gowari, passage at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 sq. yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a larger peace of land, admeasuring 6523 sq. yards or thereabouts, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Gowari passage aforesaid, on the East by the property now or late of Jao D'Souza, on the South by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Rangjee Talaksey, and on the West by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Zillia Hasan and which said piece of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A-16246, A-14756, and New Survey No. A-27 and is now in the possession of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Dated this 4th day of May, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are not altered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for each in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS FROM THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

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E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 29TH JUNE, 1908.

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COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette.
OF JUNE 20th.

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Also

A quantity of burnt wood and d ed iron sheets, &c., &c.

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The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 378—382, Cadastral No. 258, Parel Road.

Building Street Nos 166—169, 2-4-8: 10-14, 16-18, Case No. 233 junction of Erskine Road and Balu Street.

Building Street No. 168, 170—174, 2-3-3, Case No. 107 Fajalwad Road, Andheri Dadi Street and 1st Khetwadi Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 25TH JUNE, 1908.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room sofas, and chairs, almyrahs, cup-boards, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, hat and book stand, Milliner's safe, English clock.

1 Mahogany square piano by Soundy & Co,
1 Ebonized cottage piano by James and Son, London.
1 Partition with glass window and doors.
24 English iron bedsteads with spring mattress.

By order of the concerned:—
1 case 18 English made new saddles.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

The property of a European Gentleman, leaving Bombay:—

1 rubber-tyred victoria with bay waler mare 14-2 believed to be sound with harness.

AUCTION SALE of 8 cases Turkish Cigarettes.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, the 1st July, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Tobacco warehouse, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Mr. Leonard Turner, Agent, Messrs. Mentors, Limited, London:—

5 cases, each 48,000 Turkish Cigarettes in packets of 20.
3 cases, each 50,000 Turkish Cigarettes in tins of 100.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The purchaser shall have to pay only special duty of Rs. 7-8-0 per Indian maund, all the other charges have been paid by the vendor.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Connor Gerrard & Co., the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, in one lot the business of Messrs. Connor Gerrard & Co., Furniture Merchants, Cabinet Makers, etc., including their in, all the valuable furniture, such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, pieces of tapestry, cretonnes, full size billiard table, billiard accessories, stock-in-trade, plant and machinery lying in the shop at Waterloo Mansions, and Factories at the corner of Meadow Street and Forbes Street, Fort, and the goodwill and the outstanding of the said firm of Messrs. Connor and Gerrard & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagees, in possession at their Office in Fort, or to the undersigned and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow known as "St. Clair Villa" at Mahableshwar.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on FRIDAY the 10th July, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

The bungalow known as "St, Clair Villa," which has a cottage inside the compound called "Retreat," situated in a central locality, near the Superintendent's Bungalow, is fully furnished and commands a good view. It has a compound of 2 acres of leasehold ground. It has one drawingroom, 1 diningroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 dressingrooms and 4 bathrooms, front and back verandahs, 1 cookroom, 6 servants' quarters, 1 coach house and stabling for two horses. The bungalow has a corrugated iron roof and iron ceilings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for plan of the bunglow apply to the undersigned.

N. B.—The above bunglow which is always let out for the hot season, thus affords nice opportunity for those who are in search of a good, healthy abode on the hills.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH JUNE, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 2933, Raghoomath Dadaji Street, Fort.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at Elphinstone Road, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the said market, including the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Fish area of the said market. Each stall be put up separately.

The highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit 3 months' rents of the stall in advance and Re. 1 for license fee.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH JUNE, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Essabhoy Karimbhoy and Co.—

F F
6020 11-5-5 cases tin mirror boxes, ex Marienfels.
and Co.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Jeewabhoy,
F F
7906 11-10-10 cases tin mirror boxes, ex Marienfels.
and Co.

By order of the concerned:
1 case 13 doz box calf leather,
1 case 60 pieces plated trays,
4 cases table glassware.
12 pairs tapestry curtains.
3 pieces tapestry.
A lot of pax pillows, sparklet, crystals, and tablets, soda, potash, etc.
12 pieces Indian woollen rugs, 7 to 16 by 3 to 4-6,
5 pieces Indian carpets, 10 to 14 by 5 to 8.

SALE OF 157 Packages Grey Shirting, Khaki Drills, Pagri Cloth and Undershirts,

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, by order of Seth Manshanker Vejishanker Desai, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lakhmidas Dwarkadas Barbhaya and Mr. H. O. Coates, who are trading under the name and firm of Messrs. L. B. Coates and Co., sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1908, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following:—

1504-11—8 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces 39-38 yards, 8½ lbs.
1512-18—7 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces, 39-38 yards, 8½ lbs.
1779-95—17 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces, 38 by 37-38 yards.
1729-37 } 17 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces,
1756-61 } 39 by 37½ 38 yards.
1738-65 } 16 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces,
1762-69 } 39 by 37½ 38 yards.
1796-1812—17 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces, 38 by 37½ 38 yards.
1813-28—16 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces, 38 by 37½ 38 yards.
1006-07 } 2 bales each 12 pieces khaki drill, 28
10009 } by 36 to 44 yards.
1084-88—5 bales each 12 pieces, khaki drill, 28 by 37 to 44 yards.
1089-90—2 bales each 12 pieces, khaki cords, 28 by 40 yards
1093-95—3 bales each 20 pieces, khaki pagri cloth 35" by 71 to 78 yards.
1082-83—2 bales each 12 pieces, khaki drill 29" by 40 yards.
1101 05 } 5 bales each 12 pieces, khaki drill 28" by
1107 09 } 40 44 yards,
1096 93—8 bales each 40 pieces, finished drill 28" by 36-40 yards.
1234-38—5 bales each 40 pieces, finished drills 28" by 36-40 yards.
1223-30 } 9 bales each 40 pieces, khaki pagri cloth
1227-32 } of different shades, 34½ by 71-80 yards
1142-44—3 bales each 12 pieces, khaki drill, 27-28, by 40 to 42 yards,
1279-85—7 bales each 40 pieces finished drill 28in. by 4 yards.
05—1 case, 30 pieces, twill cotton Italian.
1361—1 case, 300 pieces, printed muslin.
3002—1 bale 30 pieces twill cotton Italian 53-54 by 10 yards.
Terms cash, 41 doz. Lisle thread undershirts, at the time sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of knocking down the lots to the purchasers and the Prince's Dock to be paid and goods cleared from Godowns and Premises within eight days.
Samples are now ready for inspection.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 25TH JUNE, 1908.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents.*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mazagon 3,279 tons, Captain R Lowe, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain Moxon, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3,757 tons Captain J. A McPherson, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp etc. with a general cargo.

The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A. Bransgard, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Strathblour, 2,829 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Japan Line steamer Kagoshima Maru, 3,372 tons, Captain T Arakawa, sailed yesterday, for Yokohama &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt. Errant, 4,778 tons, Captain J. Kandall, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Sydney, with a cargo of coal.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee 993 tons, Captain S J Jaurdin sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Goalpara 1,358 tons Captain W. Bishop, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and Mr C Keith, Mr A W Truter and 50 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain J. M. Wright arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain A L Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia 4,087 tons, Captain S. Abrey, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer, Lhasa 949 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, R. N. R. arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Capt. Adams, Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Grew, Mr. Jones, and 46 deck passengers.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay :—

624, Port Officer Akyab wired on 23rd begins 43 Master Colobahia reports having taken off crew of dismasted Sailing Ship, "Fathal Rahman," of Muscat, 999 Tons, on 21st. Vessel's dismasted Hull good and adrift in Latitude 17-29 North, Longitude 93-40 East, apparently drifting North East; Dangerous to shipping, Masters of vessels should be warned ends.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 25th June should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Fenoua .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 27.

Asgard .....2712...Baumann ...TMorrison & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Bedree .....1489 London .....Shah S N Co of India
Braunfels .....3588 Schmehl.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Delta .....4780 Snow .....Shanghai ...S.T P & O Co
Pirocse.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....3297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane...Calcutta .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1785 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowrel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nadir .....2041 Wright .....T M & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ....2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirra.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir .....2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shirala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Thornbeck 2348 Shotton Calcutta... 24-6 Show W & Co
Wearbeck ...3446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	13-7	F M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	1-7	F M & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood	20-7	N	F K Nixon & Co
D & E Chanda	...3951	Tice	...Antwerp	..3-7	M M & Co
E Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah	4-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Castello	...2309	Hunton	...Hull	... 26-6	F Muir & Co
M Ras Bern	2497	Morris	...M'borough	5-7	W & A G & Co
N Ivydene	...2277	Yule	.....London	6-7	Bombay Co
O Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister	..Z'bar	..29 6.	A Strandes
O Rydal Hall	..2139	Jones	.....Hull	10-7	K Nixon & Co
P Mariemfels	3560	Sandstedt	H'burg	2-7	W & A G & Co
Q Linga	943	McDiarmid	...K'chi	...N	F M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	839	Fakeera	. . ..	N F Po S N Co Ld
Courland	760	Ebrahim	... .	N F Bo S N Co Ld
Keveri	553	Mahomed	.....	N F Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Sindhdhia	2810	Hilton	...Calcutta	...29-6 W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Sandon Hall	3293	Main	...K'chi 30-6 K Nixon & Co
8 Rosseo	...2476	Boxhall	...K'chi .....6-7 F M & Co
8 Roseboe	...3230	Foresti	...Trieste.1-7 A L S N Co
10 & 11 Egypt	...4178	Summers	...London 4-7 P & O Co
14 Lhasa	 941	Rothwell	...K'chi 3-7 M M & Co
15 Haidari	1563	DeLorine	...N F B & P S N Co
16 Goalpara	1358	Bishop	...Basreh 29 6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Kt Errant s.....	Kendall	Sydney May 27.
27	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, June 25.
	Nadir s.....	Wright.....	Calcutta, May 31.
	Gadatia s.....	Abrey	Glasgow, May 26.
	Strathblour s	Smith	Calcutta, June 14.
	Helios s	Bransgard ...	Bangkok, June 7.
28	Dumra s	Cole	Basreh, June 21.
	Peninsular s	Palmer.....	Aden June 24.
	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai, &c.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Hoseinee s	Jourdin	Persian Gulf &c
	Oriental s	Snow	Aden.....
	Clan Urquhart s...	McPherson ...	Antwerp &c
	Mazagon s	Lowe	Calcutta
28	Kagoshima Maru s	Arakawa	Yokohama &c
	Dwarka s	Moxon.....	Karachi

The Steamer Goalpara Bishop for Persian Gulf &c., obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The Steamer Ras Bera for Antwerp &c, began to load on Saturday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s. s. Dunera lift Portsaid on the morning of the 26th instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Chupra left Gibraltar on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer s s Clan Grant left Suez on the evening of the 25th instant.

The P and O S N Co's s s Persia arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 27th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Ville-de-la-Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 26th instant, at 5 a. m.

The P and O s s Arcadia left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 27th instant.

The P and O Company's s s Oceana with the homeward Mails of the 20th instant arrived Aden at 12-30 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

The P and O (Extra) s s Banca is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of Wednesday the 1st July.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
20	Blake	Calcutta
21	Flamingo	Calcutta
21	Clan Macdongall	Liverpool
22	Hymettus	Melbourne
23	Palamcotta	Negapatam
23	Pentakota	Rangoon
25	Lalpoora	Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Names.	From
24	Ethiopia	A D'Cruz	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

25	Hyndford	J Horachi	Karachi
	Grantley Hall	D Jones	Madras
	Abbotsford	W Scr ggie	Bombay
	Lord Kelvin	W F Master	Karachi

DAILY EXPORTS. JUNE 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Colquhoun s—27 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 90 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—82 cwts kismis, S Damji ; 40 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 70 cwts chutney F. Nowroji.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—8,400 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ivydene s—1,500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—275 bales cotton, Valkart Bros : 1,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co ; 68 cwts, myrabollams (crushed) A Khimji ; 40 bales hemp, R Mancherji ; 40 bales hemp, F Khoobchand; 120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—200 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—125 cwts olibanum. M. Jafferbhoy ; 10 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—2,000 cwts poppy seed. L Dryfus and Co ; 125 bales sawri cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Chanda s—392 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 155 bales cotton, waste and fly, K Hurmukhroy and Co; 29 bales twist. S Smidt and Co ; 18,978 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—143 cwts raisins, T Canji; 61 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 596 cwts raisins, D Passoo and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—184 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Kagoshima Maru s—250 bales twist, The M B Kaisha

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—400 bales cotton, R D Master.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th June.

224.—Detail for week ending 4th Proximo :—

Tuesday 30th instant—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy, Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8 30 p. m.

Wednesday 1st Prox.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p. m.

Thursday 2nd Prox.—"L" Coy. 7-45 a. m. on Coy. Parade ground.

"I" Coy. 4-15 p. m, on Coy. Parade ground.

"M" Coy. 3-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.

Friday 3rd Prox—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

225.—Signalling.—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 30th Instant. If sufficient members register, a course of Instruction will be started early in July.

226.—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to "H" Company :—

No. 6243 Cadet G Burns.
No. 6244 Cadet B Cooper.
No. 6245 Cadet J Lucas
No. 6246 Cadet J Laperson.
No. 6247 Cadet F Catley.
No 6248 Cadet H Arklie.
No. 6249 Cadet B Dennett.
No. 6250 Cadet J Rebello.
No. 6251 Cadet C H Binks.
No. 6252 Cadet H Dennett.
No. 6253 Cadet M Wilson.
No. 6254 Cadet A Keen.
No. 6255 Cadet K Rullint.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

TINDAL—CRABBE—June 11, at the Presbyterian Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. J. A. Dryslale, M.A., John Paul Tindal, I. P. Co., Ltd., to Elizabeth Ellen Crabbe, eldest daughter of L. Crabbe, Esq., Walbottle, Newburn-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARMER—June 22, at Sialkot, the wife of E. A. Farmer, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, of a son.

MEALIN—At 62A, Barr St eet, Rangoon, Mrs. C.I.B. Mealin, of a son.

PRATT—June 15, at Moulmain, the wife of H. S. Pratt, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BACON—June 12, at Mogok, Ruby Mines, Burma, Dorothy Alice, age 2 years and 10 months, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bacon.

HENDERSON—June 25, at "Falcondale," 14, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Emma Henderson, wife of the late Captain F. Henderson, Ordnance Department, aged 61 years.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

NOTICE
RE "CHIRETTONES."

The enormous demand for this Universal Tonic and Febrifuge has been most gratifying, but we much regret that we have been unable to execute hundreds of recent orders owing to the elaborate plant necessary for the production of this remedy, having been entirely destroyed in our recent fire. The small stock saved has been completely exhausted but we hope to be in a position to supply in the course of two months from this date, when the requisite machinery which has been telegraphed for will reach us.

We shall be pleased to register orders—which shall be promptly filled as soon as we are in a position to do so.

Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-17m. 11-58a. Low water, 5-12m., 6-14a.

Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, ordinary and extra ordinary general meeting, Rampart Row, 2 and 2-30 p. m. respectively.

Jest's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Buildings, 5-30 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR

Tuesday, June 30.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 6-52m., 9-4a. Low water, 5-47m., 6-52a.

Wednesday, July 1.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, Maidan, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 0-34m., 1-24a. Low water, 6-21m., 7-29a.

Thursday, July 2.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High, water 1-8m., 1-54a. Low water, 6-54m., 8-6a.

Friday, July 3.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 1-41m., 2-23a. Low water, 7-28m., 8-44a.

Saturday, July 4.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 2-16m., 2-54a. Low water, 8-4m., 8-25a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 29th June, 1908, at 11-30 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Sychelles and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Governeur" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., to-morrow the 30th, instead of on the 29th instant as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar ports except Majunga and Nossibe via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on the 29th and 30th current instead of on the 27th and 28th idem as previously intimated.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per s. s. "Umfali" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Thursday the 2nd proximo. A supplemental Mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 3rd idem.

MURDER BY A HUSBAND.—On Friday morning a murder was committed of a woman named Chandri, in a chawl at Parel. It appears that the woman lived with her husband, Bala Maluji, a cooly in the employ at the G. I. P. Railway, and one Sawlaram Ruka, who boarded with them. It is alleged that on Friday morning when Bala woke up he saw something which roused his suspicions against his wife and Sowlaram, and in a fit of jealousy he struck the woman with a clasp knife on different parts of her body. He inflicted about a dozen wounds which proved fatal. Sowlaram in the meanwhile ran away. Bala was arrested by the police, who came on the scene on receiving information from some neighbours. An inquest was opened by Mr. G. P. Chalk, the Coroner, on the body of the deceased and some evidence having been recorded, further inquiry was adjourned.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An anonymous circular letter has been issued to the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., which, reading between the lines, all recipients must have guessed emanated from a very interested party, who is endeavouring to make his presence felt among a large body of native shareholders with the promise of larger dividends in the event of his securing the Agency of the Company.

As a sample of the old management of the concern, before it was taken over by the present Agents, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., the shareholders who are being asked for their proxies may usefully be reminded of the negotiations which resulted a few years ago in the entire stoppage of the harbour ferry service, to the great inconvenience of all those whose business or pleasure compelled them to cross the harbour. Still more notable was the incident which occurred when in November 1905 Lord Lamington and his suite visited the west coast ports on board the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin." On this occasion the Steam Navigation Company (or Shepherd's, as it was then) were supposed to arrange for a morning landing at Rewadanda, but although the steam barge was despatched a day beforehand, it was not till late in the afternoon that the Governor's party were landed, the ladies after all prudently staying on board the "Dufferin", and the loyal inhabitants of Alibag presented their address by candle-light. Can one wonder that after this adventure, which ended in each individual of the party being carried across the low-tide mud at 10 p.m. to their waiting dinner, the light of the Gubernatorial countenance was withdrawn from that coast, and its urgent needs are unfulfilled to this day?

The writer, who has a long and fairly intimate knowledge of the history of the Company, would like to appeal to his fellow shareholders to withhold the proxies now asked for or to withdraw them if already given—an action which presents no legal difficulty. He would remind them that since the present Agents have taken over they have opened twelve new ports and are using every endeavour to induce Government to perform the necessary work of improving the waterways and landing facilities, the efficient care of which is a very important matter to many thousands of poor villagers.—Yours, &c.,

A PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDER.

Mandwa, June 24.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY.

The twenty-third annual general meeting of the Company was held in the Company's registered office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Shivram Vishandarkar, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The directors' report stated :—

Your directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the twenty-third annual report and statement of accounts made up to end of 29th February, 1908. They trust the shareholders will be satisfied with the result of the year's working. The business still continues in a healthy condition. The year under review has shown an increase of turnover, whilst net profits are more in spite of slightly increased working expenses. The balance at profit and loss account, including Rs. 68 395-2-6 brought forward from last year's accounts, amounts to Rs 1,22,783-15-1 which your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—Dividend at 11 1-4 per cent. Rs. 22,500; Reserve fund Rs. 50,000; doubtful debts Rs. 1,145-15-9; to loss sustained by the Insolvency of Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co., on account of rent of Byculla premises, Rs. 1,352-1-9; depreciation on plant account, Rs. 2,134-15-2.—Total Rs. 77,133-0-3. Add Balance Rs. 45,650-14-10—Grand Total, Rs. 122,783-15-1.

The directors' report was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 11 1-4 per share was declared. A bonus of one month's salary to the employes was santioned. Messrs. C. Glasgow and Shivram V. Bhandarkar, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors for the current year. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company were re-appointed auditors. The customary vote to the chairman terminated the business.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

On Friday night at half-past nine o'clock Mr. J. A Minnett, a director in the firm of Messrs. Minnett & Co., Ld., was driving in his motor car and when he reached the Tramway Stables at Colaba he saw two tramcars going in front of him. One was going towards Colaba, and the other was being removed to the Stables. Mr. Minnett, who was driving the motor car himself, slackened speed and managed to pass between the tramcars. Just at that time the roll-call bell was rung in the Tram Company's premises and a number of tramway employes who were sitting on the pavement on the roadside crossed the road. Amongst those who were thus running to answer the roll-call was a Mahomedan named Ramjan Razak (30), a cleaner in the employ of the Tramway Company. Before he could cross over, however, he encountered the motor car and was knocked down and run over, one of the wheels passing over his head. He bled profusely and was picked up unconscious and removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died after a short time. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on the body the next morning when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

IT is announced that as hotel accommodation at Quebec during the tercentenary celebrations is already at a very high premium, the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Ireland" will be turned into a floating hotel for the two chief days, the 22nd and 23rd July next.

MR. W. A. PINKERTON, of the famous American Detective Agency, tells an amusing story of how a New York Doctor was duped. One morning he received the card of a Western millionaire. The doctor found in his consulting-room a very handsome, well-dressed man, who told him that his wife suffered from kleptomania and begged a private appointment. The next day the millionaire led into the Doctor's drawing-room a young woman of singular beauty, who, when she thought no one was looking, secreted under her coat a number of ivories, intaglios, and other valuables. The Doctor, after his examination of the patient, told the husband to return the next day alone, the latter undertaking to bring back the stolen things. But, in Pinkerton's words :—"He didn't. He and his wife are thieves, and they have worked their kleptomania dodge in nearly every city in America."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

The depression in the central parts of the country has almost filled up, but it has again caused nearly general rain in the Central Provinces and South-West Central India.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has also given rain on the West Coast as far north as Goa and a few falls in the interior of South India.

On the Malabar Coast the rainfall has become heavier and the sea rough, and skies are completely overcast, which changes may indicate that the monsoon is strengthening in the South-East Arabian Sea.

The rainfall, due to the Bay current, has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in North-East India, excluding the Western Districts.

The heat depression in North-west India today, is over the central Punjab and the position of the trough of low pressure will now permit Easterly winds to feed into this area. Rain has fallen at Roorkee and Dehra Dun and will probably extend Westward along the hills, during the day.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy and Bassien, two inches ; Bhamo, one and half inches ; Diamond Island and Cherrapoonji, three inches ; Dehra Dun, Jubbulpur, Amraoti and Khandwa, one and half inches ; Nagpur, three inches ; Pachmarhi, Hoshangabad and Calicut, two inches ; Marmagoa, Mercara and Cochin, one and half inches.

Heavy clouds have appeared at Simla and the Mussoorie Hills, but in the remainder of Upper India, skies are clear, but are almost completely overcast in North-east India, the Central Provinces and the Malabar Coast. The air is damper and much cooler than usual in the Central Provinces, but drier and warmer than usual in the United Provinces, Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula ; local rain in Upper Burma, North-east India, the Central Provinces, West Central India and along the West Himalayas.

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The depression which was in central parts of the country has disappeared and rainfall has been much lighter though still nearly general in the Central Provinces. The strengthening noted yesterday in the Arabian Sea monsoon has been maintained and rain extended northward on the West Coast as far as Bombay, while falls have been more numerous in the interior of South India and skies have become moderately to heavily overcast in the Peninsula.

Both rainfall and cloud decreased in North-east India, the former been only local in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

In Lower Burma there has been general rain but in Upper Burma only a few falls occurred in Northern districts.

The heat depression in North-west India is strongly marked to-day over the North-West Frontier Province but there has been very little inflow of easterly winds into it. Rain occurred only in the extreme North-west of the United Provinces. Skies are generally clear in Upper India.

Principal rainfall amounts :—Moulmein, Diamond Island, Myitkyna, two inches; Toungoo, one; Dibrugarh, one and half ; Cherranoonjee, two ; Dehra Dun half; Jubbulpore and Seoni, three-quarters ; Khandwa one ; Raipur, Akola, Nizamabad, Mormugao, Mangalore and Cochin, one and a half; Calicut, two; Karwar, three.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Assam, the West Coast of the Peninsula, a few falls are likely in Upper Burma, the rest of North-east India, Central Provinces, interior of the Peninsula, and is possible along the west Himalayas.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 27th June 1908 was 28·744 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made in Cts	Fort in Cts	Colaba. In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	15·02	12·78	12·50	10·52
Sunday, 28th June 1908...	0·08	0·09	0·02	0·01
Total	15·10	12 87	12·52	10·53
Up to same date last year...	23·27	24·14	24·66	22·19

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 27.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresp. Total 1906.	Corresp. Total 1907.
	In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 0	14·19	9·65	20·1
June 28.				
Cumballa Hill...	0·15	14·34	10·11	20·18

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH JUNE 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th June, 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess during the day, but at night it is low at Sirsa and normal or in excess elsewhere. Winds are southerly or south-easterly in the north and east Punjab and westerly and south-westerly over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity has decreased and is nearly everywhere in defect. Temperature has risen slightly and is high both during the day and at night. Winds are easterly or south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in Rajputana and are now only moderately clouded in Lower Sind. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except at Jaipur where both the maximum and minimum are higher than usual. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1·27 inches of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has been received, largest amount being Nagpur 2·84 inches, Jubbulpore 1·54 inches, Hoshangabad 1·75 inches, Amraoti 1·73 inches, Khandwa 1·28 inches. Skies continue heavily overcast and the air remains generally damper than usual. Owing to the rainfall temperature has fallen and both the maximum and minimum are low except at Saugor where it is normal at night and in excess during the day. Winds are south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0·81 inch of rain and Mormugao 1·32 inches. Cloud has decreased at Karwar and Ratnagiri and skies are only moderately clouded there, but elsewhere they are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average except for an excess at night at Karwar. Winds have become north-north-easterly at Bombay but are westerly or south-westerly over the rest of the Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0·82 inch of rain and Aurangabad 0·53 inch. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and at Belgaum, but are only lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is generally normal. Temperature has fallen and is low at Malegaon, but is normal or only in slight defect over the rest of the division. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression whose centre was yesterday in the the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, has moved in a north-westerly direction but has almost filled up. It may, however, move slightly in the same direction before breaking up. On the West Coast rainfall and cloud have increased to the south of Mormugao and pressure is relatively low at Mangalore. Conditions thus seem favourable for increased rainfall on the Malabar Coast and may extend to the Konkan.

General rain is probable on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces. A few fall are likely in the Deccan and parts of Gujarat and West Central India.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat 22nd	...	...	...	...
Multan.....	112·3	86·0	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	114·9	74·1	...	0·12
Lahore	1·3·4	85·7	...	1·69
Sirsa.....	108 3	76·1	...	2·80
Ambala	104·5	87·0	...	0·28
Delhi	106·2	87·2	...	0·19
Agra.....	103·0	88·5	...	1·26
Mainpuri.....	103·3	86 8	...	0·48
Jhansi	103·3	87·6	...	1·54
Cawnpore	110·4	84·0	...	0·23
Allahabad	100·6	83·5	...	0.30
Jacobabad	112·6	84·3	...	0·00
Karachi	93·9	82·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	96·9	88·7	...	2·50
Jaipur	106·7	85·1	...	0·84
Kotah	102·5	86·1	...	2·52
Bhuj.....	94·6	78·5	...	0·19
Dwarka	88·3	82·2	...	0·23
Veraval	86·7	83·2	...	1·54
Rajkot	97·9	79·7	...	2·63
Bhavnagar Para.....	99·6	81·5	...	0·22
Surat	89·2	81·1	00·1	1·67
Ahmedabad	98·1	82·7	...	2·09
Deesa	98·3	81·4	...	0·08
Neemuch.....	98·0	80·7	...	1·43
Indore	81·8	70·1	1·27	3·06
Jubbulpore	86·5	71·5	1·54	3·14
Saugor	95·1	73·5	0·18	0·52
Hoshangabad	93·1	71·4	1·75	3·74
Khandwa.....	77·7	70·6	1·28	3·32
Akola	74·7	67·6	0·04	2·94
Amraoti	74·8	69·8	1·73	4·62
Nagpur.....	74·1	69·6	2·84	9·14
Chanda	78·5	71·5	0·13	0·05
Raipur	76·7	69·9	0·18	8·69
Bombay	87·1	81·3	0·07	10·52
Ratnagiri	86·3	79·9	...	14·33
Mormugao	86·0	76·2	1·32

EGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

In the Bombay High Court on Saturday morning, the third Criminal Sessions of the current year was held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

THE "KAL" SEDITION CASE.

In the case of Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe, Editor and Publisher of the "Kal" newspaper, who has been held to bail by order of the learned Judge, an application was made by Mr. Branson, Advocate General, who, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. D.B. Binning, was instructed by Mr. J. C.G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor for the Crown, that the charges of sedition preferred against the accused Paranjpe should be tried before a Special Jury. The learned Advocate General said that notice of the application had been given to the other side, and they said they would prefer a Common Jury. But Mr. Branson urged that it had been the invariable practice in this Court to try sedition cases by a Special Jury. An affidavit had been made on 18th June, in support of an application for bail on behalf of the accused, in which it was distinctly stated that the articles in question having been written in high classical Marathi, it was necessary that the accused should be released on bail to enable him to give instructions about it to his counsel personally. If that was the nature of the case, and of the language in which the articles were written, it was pre-eminently desirable that the case should be tried before a Special Jury.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who, instructed by Mr Raghvaya, solicitor, and Messrs. Bodas and Dixit, pleaders, appeared for the accused Pranjpe, said that his instructions were to oppose the application for the granting of the Special Jury. It might be that in the two or three cases of sedition that were tried in this Presidency Special Jury was granted. Under Section 276 of the Code, in which the offence was punishable with death, or in any other case the Judge directed, the jurors should be chosen from the Special Jury. At best, it was a Section under which his Lordship had got discretion to allow a Special Jury; but counsel hoped that his Lordship would say in this case that usually this was a case for a Common Jury under the law. Where there were special grounds or circumstances existing, the Court in the exercise of its discretion would grant a Special Jury; but that discretion had to be exercised judicially and properly. Mr. Branson said that the articles were in high class cal Marathi.

Mr. Branson: I don't say so; it is in the affidavit.

Mr. Jinnah: At least, it is a ground on which the learned Advocate General relies. We say that, under the rules, there is a majority of Englishmen on the Special Jury list.

Mr. Justice Davar: Why do you say so?

Mr. Jinnah: It is a matter of common knowledge, my Lord. In what I have said, I must not be taken to have meant to cast any reflection whatever on Englishmen; on the contrary, I say, their standard of integrity is quite high. What I say is, why not give a Common Jury who do understand Marathi well; and why give a Special Jury, the majority of whom will necessarily be Englishmen, who do not know Marathi? In this case, it is entirely a question of the construction of Marathi: therefore, I ask your Lordship not to exercise your discretion.

His Lordship said he thought there was hardly a question in the case that members of the jury should be in a position to understand Marathi. The proceedings were in English; Marathi documents and papers were translated in English, the translations being made by the officers of this Court. So that question was by no means a ground as to what jury should try the case. The Court, under Section 276 of the Procedure Code, had not only the power to grant Special Jury in cases of trial of offences punishable with death, but it had the discretionary power also to grant Special Jury in cases it thought fit. The practice of the Court had always been, when there were cases of importance to try, to get the services of a Special Jury. This was a case of considerable importance to the accused, and were the Court to act upon what had been urged in his behalf, it would not give a Special Jury; but thinking that a Special Jury was necessary in the case, his Lordship fixed it for a Special Jury, and directed that it should be tried before a Special Jury.

Mr. Jinnah applied that a longer date might be fixed for the trial, to enable his client to prepare his defence.

The Advocate General had no objection to the granting of a few days more to the accused to prepare his defence.

Monday week was fixed for trial.

THEFT OF A MONEY BAG.

Nanabhai Ananta, pleaded guilty to having on the 11th May stolen a bag containing money, the property of Babu Jaya, the whole collectively valued at Rs. 3-14. In reply to Mr. M. R. Jardine Clerk of the Crown, accused also pleaded guilty to two previous convictions, in which the sentences awarded to him respectively were one year and two years' rigorous imprisonment. His Lordship remarked that the accused had rendered himself liable, in view of the record against him, to a punishment extending to transportation for life, or to ten years. But, in this instance, the Court would give him one more chance of reform and, instead of awarding him either of the above sentences, would sentence him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Jamalkhan Afzulkhan, a Pathan, was tried before his Lordship and a common jury, on a charge of causing grievous hurt by inflicting stabs with a knife on Samsherkhan Kamardinkhan, another Pathan, in the New Docks on 17th March. Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

In opening the case, counsel for the Crown said there was a dispute between Samsherkhan's brother Makhankhan and the accused, regarding the employment of a certain Pathan labourer in a gang working in the Docks, when accused growing angry gave a push to Makhankhan and threw him into a pit. Shamsherkhan hied in haste to his brother's assistance and aimed a blow at the accused with a stick, but he missed his aim Then accused stabbed Shamsherkhan with a knife on the left side and other places.

Evidence for the prosecution was called.

Accused's defence was that he did not strike Shamsherkhan; on the contrary he was hit with a crow-bar by one of Makhankhan's gang.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the question was one entirely of fact as to whether the accused was guilty of the offence with which he was charged. There was no question of the [illegible] and his counsel was willing to admit that the stabs proved [illegible] after reviewing the evidence at some length, with his comments upon portions of it, asked the jury to come to a verdict upon the evidence.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. His Lordship reserved sentence.

A SIMILAR CASE.

Rasulkhan Pirozkhan, a Pathan, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Tajmahomed Goolmahomed on the morning of the 17th March last. Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. On the morning in question a dispute was going on between the accused and another Pathan, when Tajmahomed interfered and tried to separate them. The accused thereupon took out a penknife and struck him a violent blow, which caused a wound three inches deep.

At the close of the case the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

SENTENCE PASSED.

Jamalkhan Afzalkhan, who was found guilty by the jury of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, was then placed at the bar to receive sentence. His Lordship told the prisoner that he must probably have received some provocation to commit the act which was involved in some doubt; and he therefore sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment only.

THEFT OF A HAMMER.

Moroo Ramjee was charged with the theft of a hammer belonging to Krishna Ramji, from a workshop in Grant Road on the 23rd May last. Mr. Pradhan appeared for the prosecution. On the afternoon of the day in question, the men on returning to the workshop after their meals found the accused, a perfect stranger, on the premises. Something was bulging out of his dhotar, and on his being searched, the hammer was found in his possession. The prisoner was found guilty; and, being an old offender with several previous convictions, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The Court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court on Saturday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Mous, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padsnah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants, Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Bahadurji continued on Saturday last the cross-examination of Lady Ali Shah, the mother of present Aga Khan.

Have you given me all your reasons for saying that Mulla Sana was in charge of the properties in Poona when they were not occupied? He was the Poona Karbari and he was in charge of all these properties.

Mulla Sana is dead? Yes.

Was anybody present who is now alive when Jengi Shah came and took your permission to occupy the house in Poona? No one.

Was anybody present who is now alive when Moochilshah took your permission to occupy house in Poona? Bibi Gohar and Bibi Zari who is now in Persia.

Bibi Gohar is dead? Yes.

Continuing witness said that she did not keep the instructions issued by her to the Poona Karbari regarding the occupation of these houses. Bibi Gohar lived in Poona under the orders of the witness. It was not a fact that Bibi Gohar used to go to Poona almost every year and stayed with her different relations. Witness remembered that she went there only on two occasions and lived in the house where Haji Bibi stopped Witness said that it was under her orders that the Gaekwar of Baroda stopped in a Poona house. She had no proof in writing to show that her orders were obtained for the Gaekwar to stop there, but witness said it was a matter well known to Haji Bibi and others. Similarly her permission was taken for the men of the Rajah of Mysore to stop there.

Do you know how many houses were built in Poona, in the course of five to six years after the death of Hassan Ali Shah? I can tell you by looking at the plan.

Witness then looked into the plan and mentioned the buildings constructed. She said that these were built out of the offerings from the Khojas. Fifteen or sixteen months after the death of Ali Shah, no account was kept of the income of the properties or of the offerings. The offerings brought by the Khojas used to remain with the Husur Kamaria. The income of the property used to remain with the man in charge of it. It was with Cassum Moosa afterwards. Out of this money she used to buy property. She had a banking account, but she could not say when it was kept. The money so received was also used for household purposes.

Questioned as to whether she had got any bank receipts, witness said she would look for and produce them if any such receipts, are to be found. She may have memorandum of accounts to show how much out of the offerings was sent to the bank. She did not keep books of account, but she knew how much was sent. The Manager who is in charge of the property used to keep a memorandum of account. Questioned as to whether she had got such memorandum, witness said she had not got any with her at present nor had she seen books of account showing the amount spent for the repairs of the property five or six years after the death of Hassan Ali. She used to keep her money then in the Bombay and the Agra Banks.

Did Ali Shah keep any banking account? Yes.

Which Bank? At the National Bank.

Any other Bank? I do not remember now.

Continuing witness said that she had got nothing in writing to show that the Khoja property pur-

chased was out of the offerings, but the Poona Karbari may have something to show that. Everything that she purchased was out of the offerings. The title deeds are proof of the purchase.

Have you got any writing to show that Kushru Lodge was paid out of your money? I paid the money for it out of my money from the bank.

The Judge: Which bank? The National Bank.

Continuing witness said that Aga Ali Shah had deposited the money in her name in that bank.

The Judge: Is there no pass book for this money deposited in your name in the bank? It was a fixed deposit.

Continuing witness said that this money was placed in her name in the bank by Ali Shah two years before his death. The properties purchased after the death of Hassan Ali, were purchased out of the offerings and out of the income of other property, but she could not say how much of each was utilised for such purchases.

In what year was Nurudin married? About two years before the death of Hassan Ali.

Continuing witness said that house No. 12 marked on the plan was built seven or eight months after his marriage. It was used as a guest house until six or seven months before the death of Ali Shah. Zaduk Khan was married at the same time as Nurudin. House No. 2 marked on the plan was built about thirty-five years ago. Witness said that she had got nothing in writing to show about the dates when these buildings were constructed. When she arrived in Bombay, Bibi Homa lived in the house at Jail road for about three years. Then she lived in another place, No 12 marked on the plan, five or six months after it was purchased by Hassan Ali Shah. She lived there down to the time of her death.

Regarding No. 16, the house where Haji Bibi lived, witness said that it was completed two years before the death of Hassan Ali Witness did not know in what month Haji Bibi went and occupied the house. She cannot say if it was before the rains or not.

Questioned as to why she said it was built by Hassan Ali to see people who came to visit him, witness said he was ill and old and could not go downstairs. Witness was not present when Hassan Ali used to see people there, but she used to see Hassan Ali being carried to that place.

Why did Hassan Ali not see people on the ground floor of his house as he used to do before? Because he was old and ill and could not be carried to the ground floor.

Continuing witness said that Hassan Ali, used to go every day, but latterly he did not go every day for a drive and he was carried to the ground floor for this purpose. By latterly she meant three or four months before his death. The house was built already when Haji Bibi got married, but witness said she had no writing so show that Hassan Ali had built this house for him to see visitors, nor could she name a visitor whom Hassan Ali had seen there.

Witness said that she cannot say if Mahomad Ali Khan was a personal friend of Jalal Shah. She had not heard if he had accompanied Jalal Shah to Persia. Witness did not know if he was a personal friend of Moochulshah. Mahomad Ali Khan was put up on the ground floor of the house during the time of Ali Shah. The reason for so doing was that Mahomad Ali Khan was living with Shabuddin Shah. After the death of Shabudin Shah Aga Ali shah sent him to the down floor of that house.

Questioned as to whether this was what she heard, witness said that this was what had been told to her by Ali Shah. Mirza Ali Raza came from "Mahalat." He was once put up in the ground floor of the house where Haji Bibi lived. He was permitted to do so by the orders of Ali Shah who had informed the witness about it. Mahomad Ali, son of Naser of Bander Abba, also lived there. She permitted him to do so, but she had nothing in writing to show that. No body was present when Moochulsha came and asked the permission of the witness to use the ground floor.

Further hearing was then adjourned to this day.

POLICE COURT.

APPLICATION TO SEE MR. TILAK.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Barrister-at-law, applied for permission on behalf of Mr. R P. Karandiker, a pleader of Satara to see Mr. B. G. Tilak who had been brought up this morning to the Esplanade Police Court lock up from the jail by Inspector Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department on an examination warrant. On an assurance being given to the Court that Mr. Karandiker wanted to see Mr. Tilak in the capacity of a legal adviser, the permission was granted.

Similar permission was granted to Mr. Gadgil himself.

Mr. S. M. Dikshit next applied for a renewal of the order permitting himself, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. M. R. Bodas and Mr. Gandhy to see Mr. Tilak as his legal advisers.

The application was granted.

In the afternoon Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, with Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, presented another information to Mr. Aston in Chambers charging Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code with publishing an article in the issue of the "Kesari" of the 9th June, headed "These remedies are not lasting" and thereby bringing or attempting to bring into hatred, or exciting or attempting to excite disaffection, disloyalty, and feelings of enmity towards his Majesty and the Government established by law in British India.

The Magistrate admitted the information and ordered a warrant to be issued against Mr. Tilak.

THE ARTICLE.

The following is the translation of the article:

From this week the Government of India have again entered upon a new policy of repression. The fiend of repression has possession of the Government of India every five or ten years The present occasion, too, is of this very kind. The Prevention of Meetings Act was passed only after Lord Morley had become Secretary of State for India, and now an Act relating to newspapers in India has been passed. The fact that the fiends of repression should swarm everywhere while the Liberal party is in power and while a philosopher and an expounder of the principles of liberalism like Mr. Morley is holding the reins of administration will make it evident to our readers how the rulers themselves have abjured their ideals. What does a policy of repression mean? Repression means not only stopping future growth but nipping off past growth also. To stop the future progress of those causes which have given birth to the nation in India, which have developed the nation and which have given rise to the national fire for the rise of the nation and to drag those causes backwards by pulling them by the leg is called retrograde or repressive policy. Liberty of speech and liberty of the Press give birth to a nation and nourish it. Seeing that these had begun to turn India into a nation, the bureaucracy had for many days entertained the desire to smash both of them; and they have fulfilled their strong desire by taking advantage of the bomb in Bengal. Now, the question arises, will this repressive policy bring about that which is in the mind of the bureaucracy? The first desire of the bureaucracy is that bombs should be stopped in India; and that the mind of no one should feel inclined towards the manufacture or the throwing of bombs that the authorities should entertain such a desire is natural and also laudable. But just as he who has to go towards the North goes towards the South, or he who is bound for the East takes the way to the West, in the same manner the authorities have taken a path leading to the very opposite direction of their goal. This is exactly what is called aberration of the intellect. This aberration of the intellect suggests coming destruction; and seeing that Government has adopted repressive policy, we feel extremely grieved to think that more sorrowful days are in store henceforward for the subjects and the authorities. See how the understanding of Government has become fatuous. The authorities have spread the false report that the bombs of the Bengalis are subversive of society. There is as wide a difference between the bombs in Europe desiring to destroy society and the bombs in Bengal as between the earth and heaven. There is an excess of patriotism at the root of the bombs in Bengal, while the bombs in Europe are the product of hatred felt for selfish millionaires. The Bengalis are not anarchists but they have brought in to use the weapon of the anarchists; that is all. The anarchists who murdered the President in Paris simply because he was President is one man: while the madcap patriot of Portugal, who threw a bomb at the King of Portugal because he suppressed the Parliament is a different person. The anarchist in America, who murders a millionaire for the only reason that he is a millionaire, is one man, while, the exaggerated Russian patriot, who throws a bomb in despair because the Tsar's officers do not grant the rights of the Duma in Russia, is different. No one should forget that the bombs in Bengal do not belong to the first category but to the second. The bomb in Portugal effected a change in the system of Government in Portugal and the ministry of the boy monarch had to abandon the previous repressive policy. The most mighty Tsar of Russia too, had perforce to bow down before the bomb and while making attempts to break up the Dums was at last obliged to establish it. That the bombs came to a stop in Portugal or that the series of bombs in Russia did not lengthen, will not be set down to the credit of the policy of repression by any one. New desires and new ambitions have risen amongst the people and are gathering strength every day; such was the interpretation put upon bombs by the statesmen of both the aforesaid countries, and they changed the character of the administration in such a way that the desires and the ambitions of the people should at least be partially gratified and that they should not become utterly furious and resort to violence.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

The present repressive policy of Government is of two sorts. Firstly, the very manufacture of bombs is to be made impossible, and secondly, such measures are to be taken that the people should not feel inclined at all to manufacture and throw bombs. After the parrot is first put into cage, the door is closed. Accordingly, Government first disarmed the people. In order that the caged parrot should feel delight only in remaining within the cage people who are fond of sport and pleasure, make arrangements for providing it there with sweet fruits and gram and water. But the Indian Government has not only closed the door of the cage, but it has also commenced to pluck the wings and to break the leg of the parrot in order that it should not go out of the cage. Even the tyrannical rulers of Burma did not disarm their subjects; even a savage race like the Muhammadans did not disarm the Hindus while exercising their imperial sway over India. Then why did the English do so? If common muskets and common swords be in the hands of the subjects they can never equal the military strength of Government. If there is nothing detrimental to the military strength of Government even in letting the people armed, then why did the English commit the great sin of castrating a nation? The answer to this question is that the manhood of the nation was slain by means of the Arms Act, in order that the authority exercised even by petty officials from day to day should be unopposed and that the selfish administration might be carried on all right without any hitch and without granting the subjects any of the rights of 'swarajya.' The English have not got even as much magnanimity as the Moghuls and they have not even as much military strength as the Moghuls. As compared with the imperial sway of the Moghuls, the English empire in India is extremely weak and wanting in vigour form the point of view of military strength. Emperor Aurangzeb exercised tyranny of various kinds over the Hindus from the point of view of religion—though not from the point of view of the distribution of wealth and his ten or twenty lakhs of troops also perished completely during his Deccan campaigns of ten or twenty years. Still the empire of Delhi lasted for a hundred and fifty years—albeit in a hobbling manner—after his death. Were the English army in India to be confronted by difficulties similar to those which Aurangzeb's forces had to face, then the English rule would not last in India even for a quarter of a century after that. The principal reason of this is that the English remain in India like temporary tenants or mere birds of passage. The residence of the English in India being not permanent, and the English authorities as well as the English merchants having a covert aim at enriching England, they are naturally not ready to give into the hands of the native any portion of the ruling power after making a separate division of the same. Had the Moghuls exercised their imperial sway over India for the sake of the prosperity of the land of their original residence by sending out officers like temporary tenants, then the Moguls, too, would have been obliged to be illiberal in dealing with princes and chiefs or village institutions, and there would have been no other alternative but to disarm the subjects. Owing to the power given by western science and in consequence of the helplessness produced amongst the subjects owing to their being disarmed, the administration can be heedlessly carried on without hitch, and without even a consideration of the desires or the aspirations of the people.

POWER OF THE BOMB.

Owing to the bomb this state of things has not remained permanent. The subjects are without arms, while Government is admittedly powerful owing to the modern science of arms. Up to this time there was no means at all for Government to know that the people, becoming disappointed owing to some acts of Government, get exasperated and become even turnheaded. How was Government at all to know that the tyranny of its acts has become unbearable to its subjects? What happened usually up to this time when Government did any act and the subjects disapproved of it? The people used to submit petitions and to prefer requests; the authorities used to say that it was temporary froth, that it would subside in a short time of itself. The people became despondent, the impatient fretted and fumed within themselves in exasperation, and the turn-headed in their own violent emotion, burnt their bodies and made an offering of themselves alone in the fire of their own rage—without any report of this even reaching the ears of Government—such was the state of things up to this time. The disarmed turnheaded men have become armed in consequence of the bomb and the bomb has reduced the importance of military strength. Unless a beginning be made to divide wealth and authority with the subjects with greater liberality than was given by the Moghuls, England will not henceforward be able to carry on the administration without hitch through officers having only temporary interest in the country. The bomb is not a thing like muskets or guns. Muskets and guns may be taken away from the subjects by means of the Arms Act, and the manufacture too of muskets and guns without permission of Government may be stopped, but is it possible to stop or to do away with the bomb by means of laws or the supervision of officials or by swarms of detective police? The bomb has more the form of knowledge; it is a kind of witchcraft, it is a charm, an amulet. It has not much the features of a visible object manufactured in big factories. Big factories are necessary for the bombs required by the military forces of Government, but not much in the way of materials is necessary to prepare five or ten bombs required by violent turn-headed persons. The big factory of bombs of Virendra consisted of one or two jars and five or ten bottles, and Government chemical experts are at present deposing that the factory was, from a scientific point of view faultless like a Government bomb factory. Should not Government pay attention to the true meaning of the accounts published in the course of the case of Virendra's conspiracy? From the accounts published of this case the formula of the bomb does not appear to be a lengthy one and the process also of it is very short. The power of keeping knowledge of this formula a secret from one who is turnheaded has not now been left in the laws of Government. This knowledge is not a secret in Europe, America, Japan and other countries. In India it is still a secret knowledge, but when the number of turnheaded persons increases owing to the stringent enforcement of the policy of repression what time will it take for the charms and the magical lore of Bengal to spread throughout India? To those who are turnheaded the labour of acquiring this lore will not be as hard as that of bringing their brains to a state of soundness, and even in putting this lore to a practical use, there is very little possibility of the exasperation being calmed down at the hands of a magistrate owing to the plot being frustrated by the skill and vigilance of the detective police. To speak in the language of hyperbole, this factory can be brought into existence in no time and broken up in no time as well. Therefore, how can the noose string of the law be put on these turnheaded wizards of the bomb? When the Explosives Act was passed in England about ten or fifteen years back, the bomb had not attained such a form of knowledge as at present. The bomb had not become a mere toy with the Western scientist. At that time elaborate appliances too were required; also special materials were necessary, and the factory also used to be a big one, Such things can be prevented by law, but when science begins to exhibit wonders like the bomb in mere sport and even while walking, speaking and sleeping, how can these simple playful sports of science be put a stop to? The westerners propitiated the goddess of science for securing commercial progress and military strength. How will it do to accept only the gift of the blessings of the propitiated goddess and to refuse only those things that very goddess may be doing in mere sports in order that no one may become intoxicated with the bestowal of the blessing While the knowledge of the science of the westerners is being thus easily obtained by people every day and while new discoveries are being daily made that produce terrific powers in no time with a simple process from common chemicals constantly required for trade and industries, how long will Government stop, by means of legal restrains, the current of the sport of scientific experts? In our opinion, Government are going to put themselves and the subjects to loss for nothing by pursuing impossible things. If the perfect state to which scientific knowledge has attained in Europe and America be considered, one has to say that Government has been engaged in the vain attempt of making an impossibility a possibility. At such a time, chemists, persons engaged in industries and petty manufacturers cannot fail to be subjected to unjust compulsion for nothing. The object desired by Government will not be accomplished by the Explosives Act, but on the other hand, it will serve as an instrument in the hands of the police and the petty officers to persecute good men. This effort to impose a prohibition upon the scientific knowledge about bombs and the materials for making bombs is vain. If bombs are to be stopped, this is not the proper means for it; Government should act in such a way that no turnheaded man whatever should feel any necessity for throwing bombs. When do those who are engaged in political agitation become turnheaded? It is when young political agitators feel keen disappointment by being convinced that their faculties, their strength and their self-sacrifices cannot be of any use in bringing about the welfare of the country in any other way than by acts of turnheadedness, that they become turnheaded. Government should never allow keen disappointment to take hold of the minds of those intelligent persons who have been awakened to the necessity of securing the rights of 'swarajya.' Government should not forget that when the desires and aspirations of the awakened intelligent people spread throughout the nation and begin rudely to awaken the whole nation, the disappointment instead of decreasing becomes all the more keen, if this process of awakening is stopped at such a time. Government has passed the new Newspapers Act with a view to put a stop to the process of awakening, and therefore there is a possibility of the disappointment assuming a more terrible form and of turnheadedness being produced even amongst people of thoughtful and quiet disposition. The real and lasting means to stop bombs consist in making a beginning to grant the important rights of 'swarajya' to the people. It is not possible for measures of repression to have a lasting effect in the present condition of the western sciences and that of the people of India.

MOTORIST IN TROUBLE.

At the Masagon Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday before Mr. C. H Setalvad, Police Superintendent Mayers charged Mr. C. W. Rotchell with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby causing the death of one Sowlaram Piraji, a cooly. It is alleged that on Thursday morning Mr. Rotchell was driving a motor car along Nesbit Road, when Sowlaram was knocked down and run over. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died in the evening. The case was remanded to enable the Police to instruct the Public Prosecutor.

The idea of compulsory military service in the colonies is growing, a correspondent writes from Wellington, New Zealand. "The Farmers' Conference passed a Resolution favouring the project. New Zealand is also generally agreed as to the necessity for an increased naval contribution. The leader of the Opposition suggests a sum of, at least, £100,000 a year."

Major W. J. Niblock, I.M.S., presided at a Meeting of the Madras Sanitary Association and, in concluding the proceedings, is reported by a contemporary to have said:—"In Madras, the prevalent disease was the consumption of tobacco in large quantities and it was injurious to health." What we believe the gallant Major really said was that consumption and tubercular diseases were prevalent—a shrewdly different thing.

CHARGE AGAINST THE "HIND SWARAJYA."

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday before r. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Tribhuvandas Purushotamdas Mangrolwalla, editor, printer and publisher of the "Hind Swarajya" or the "Indian Home Ruler," a Gujrati weekly printed in Bombay, was charged with publishing articles in the issues of the paper of the 4th and 11th April last and thereby bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or contempt, or exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards his Majesty or the Government established by law in British India; and with promoting enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Bowen, Acting Public prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. S. M. Dikshit and Mr. Kanga, Pleaders, defended the accused.

Vasonji Dayalji Ganatra having been re-examined by Mr. Bowen, on his construction of certain words in the articles complained of Mr. Indrajit stated that he did not intend to call witnesses.

Mr. Bowen then addressed the Court. He submitted that both the article and the letter were clearly seditious. The articles began by saying that the English, who were afraid of the pen, were not fit to govern the land of Bharat, which was an arena for the brave. The writer proceeded to state that having disarmed the people, the English destroyed their industries as a first stept towards robbing the people of their wealth. He described Nana Saheb and Tantia Topi as heroes. It was well-known that these two individuals were responsible for the treacherous murder of the garrison at Cawnpore and for the massacre of women and children when the British troops were approaching. These two men were described by the writer of the article as heroes and he hoped that when the time came heroes such as these might came forth and free India from subserviency. He also referred to the Rani of Jhansi, who was a rebel, and to Tippu Sultan. It was rather remarkable that a Hindu should refer to Tippu, who was chiefly responsible for cruelty to his Hindu subjects. Mr. Bowen presumed that Tippu Sultan had been mentioned there because he murdered General Mathews and was also guilty of barbarities to English prisoners. The article was obviously seditious. As to the letter, which appeared in the "Hind Swarajya" under the heading "A Grave Warning," Mr. Bowen contended that it was inserted in the paper deliberately, because in the editorial note which preceded the letter, the writer admitted that it was a calumny against the Government. In this letter the Government of India were described as robbers, and it was stated that the Indian Government securities were not accepted in England for the purpose of being invested in trust funds, though foreign securities including even Russian securities were being accepted for that purpose. Mr. Bowen refuted the idea by quoting the provision in the Trust Act of 1896 permitting the trustees to invest in Indian stock. The writer of this letter stated that they were determined to create a revolution and when such a revolution swept off the British Government from India these securities would be mere waste paper. Mr. Bowen submitted that there could be no doubt as to the effect which this letter should produce on the readers of the newspaper. Such expressions as describing the Government as "butchers cutting the throat of mother Hind," and as "hated foe and tyrant" were calculated to create disaffection in the minds of the readers. He submitted that the article and the letter were distinct incitements to rebellion, and if the accused was found guilty of the charge laid against him an exemplary sentence should be passed on him.

Mr. Indrajit submitted that in the editorial note which introduced the letter under the heading of "A Grave Warning" the accused had distinctly condemned the views of the writer. The same letter was reproduced by the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Advocate of India," with the remark that it was seditious. He saw no difference between the way in which the accused reproduced it and the way in which the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Advocate of India" did. Commenting upon the other article, Mr. Indrajit remarked that the expert evidence of Mr. Kaderi was absolutely worthless and unsatisfactory and the translation of some of the words was grossly misleading. Counsel denied that what the accused had written was seditious. It was only criticism on the measures of Government showing what views were held by the masses on public questions.

Mr. Indrajit had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

ARRIVALS.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Peninsular".

The P & O Company's mail steamer "Peninsular," Commander W. B. Palmer, from Aden to Bombay bring mails of the 12th instant, arrived in harbour yesterday evening and thus was two and a half days late to arrive in Bombay, owing to the accident to the "Him laya." She was delayed at Port Said longer than was expected. The "Himalaya" reached Aden on the 24th June, and after transhipping the Indian mails, the "Peninsular" proceeded on her voyage to Bombay, arriving here at about 6-30 p.m., four hours behind the expected time, due to the moderate monsoon she experienced during the voyage. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Crawford, Mr E L
Coombs, Mr E E Mrs and child
Kemsley, Miss J
Cathcart, Mr M
Trench, Miss
Cecil, Mr K H
Vanrennaw, Maj and Mrs
Church, Mr R W
Swarlee Mr P
Childley, Mr E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Joy, Mr L D
Boab, Capt J
Mookerjee, Mr J N
Ellis, Mr W
Baker, Mr A H
Penley, Rev H O
Beckett, Mr R H
Jones, Mr C E
Wood, Mr W G
Caldy, Dr A
Lush, Mr J
Sowerby, Mr M
Hilliard, Mr E H
Parkes, Mr J
Gwyer, Mr A G
Bower, Mr G
Oliver, Mr W
Haynes, Capt R L
Barno, Capt J S
Stewart, Mr M P
Sen, Mr S K
Scott, Mr and Mrs
Nassiloff, Mr S
Donaldson, Mr S

FROM BRINDISI.

James, Mr H R
Cunningham, Mr J A
Pilcher Major General
Davis, Miss
Odgers, Mr C E
Maloney, Capt

FOR KARACHI.

Heady, Capt B T
Price Lt Col C H

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is [illegible] throughout the [illegible]

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great gratification to find that the subject of primary education met with a good reception at the Legislative Council held at Poona on the 20th instant. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad observed that in the adjoining State of Baroda, H. H. the Gaekwar had introduced free and compulsory education in the whole of his territory, that it had so far been successful and that whether education was made free, or free and compulsory or not, immediate measures must be taken to extend it. He laid much stress upon inadequate percentage (only 3 per cent.) of the Government revenue spent on education in this Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Selby said that they had better get rid of the word "free," and talk a little more about remission of fees, and that let the municipalites initiate compulsory education so that the onus of inaugurating a possibly unpopular measure might rest upon them and not the risk of bringing the Bombay Government into unpopularity by forcing education upon the people, when they did not want it. His Excellency the Governor who is ever sympathetic with all movements, which are likely to do good to the people, stated that it was particularly interesting to him to note the great importance attached by so many speakers to primary education, and that compulsory education had strong advocates; but he observed that the latter was beyond the scope of practical politics, because they had not funds to meet the heavy expenditure involved. His Excellency further observed that compulsory and free education became possible in certain Western countries, because the mind of the people learned to demand it and were ready to acquiesce in its establishment, and that that stage had not yet arrived in India although it would come in time. He asked honourable members to imagine what would be the result of the application of compulsion, with the enormous number of prosecutions and fines which it would entail. His Excellency agreed with the Hon. Mr. Selby and recognised the necessity of expanding and improving primary education.

The assurances given by His Excellency for the advancement of primary education are indeed very encouraging; while the difficulties and objections pointed out by him in connection with compulsory education are so weighty that they will not fail to arrest the attention of its ardent advocates. The financial difficulties cannot at once and easily be removed. If Government can see their way to allotting a larger percentage of their revenue to education, compulsory education may be inaugurated in selected districts in proportion to the increased grant, and the final goal may thus be reached in due course. To obviate the difficulties of unreadiness of the people for compulsion and of enormous number of prosecutions and fines, we shall have to work out the problem on lines different from those adopted in England and some of the continental counties of Europe. We shall have to take into consideration the tendencies and prejudices of the East as well as the present educational and economical condition of the people of India in framing and applying the law of compulsion and in deciding the compulsory age, standards, &c. I beg to offer the following suggestions (mostly worked out with success at Baroda in the early nineties) which will, I hope, simplify the appliestion of compulsory education to any part of India.

(a) The law of compulsion should be simple and the punishment very light—say, up to a rupee at a time. There should be no interference from the Police and magistrates in applying the law to defaulters. The channel through which the law is to be carried out should be the Masters, Village Punch and Revenue Officers. When a child is not sent to school at the compulsory age or kept away from it without permission for a greater period than the law permits, the Head-master should in the first place persuade the parents to carry out the wishes of the Government, and to point them out the consequences of disregarding the law. If they still persist in their obstinacy, the master should report the case to the Village-Punch, the members of which are to be selected by Government from amongst the village servants and leading inhabitants of the place. The Punch will give a warning to the parents once or twice, and most probably the influence and advice of the Punch will prevail. If not, the Punch will carefully consider the case and fine the parents, having regard to their pecuniary condition and other difficulties. The fine, if not paid within the time prescribed by law, the Punch will report the matter to the Revenue Officer in charge of the mahal, who is empowered to recover is under the revenue rules. If the collection of fines is converted into a fund, from which the pupils of the village may be provided with books and materials for learning, the people will be convinced that it is not the object of Government to increase their sources of revenue by imposing compulsory education upon them. This kind of procedure will do away with prosecutions and heavy fines.

(b) The compulsory age should be fixed in the case of boys from 7 to 12 years and in the case of girls from 7 to 10 years. If they finish the prescribed course earlier, they should be allowed to leave school.

(c) The compulsory education should comprise reading, writing and a little of practical arithmetic, for which special standards should be prepared. If pupils cannot finish it until the compulsory age expires they are not to be detained in school any longer, i. e., it will be enough if they run the course or run the age for purposes of compulsion.

(d) The attendance of pupils should be fixed at 120 days of four working hours in the year. This will leave

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M C. A.

Last Saturday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. resulted in a win for the former by one wicket and 71 runs. The Y. M. C. A. first going in to bat could total only 118, to which Ryton contributed 24. The other double-figure scorers were Browne, Pitt, Macdonald and Nash, the first two contributing 19 each and the last two 17 each. The Gymkhana responded with a total of 189, for the loss of 9 wickets, when stumps were drawn. To the Gymkhana total, Commander Vines, Mr. Morris, Mr. Baker, Mr. Stileman, Lieutenant McCallum and Mr. Christie contributed 48, 35, 30, 19, 12 and 10 respectively. The Gymkhana skipper, Commander Vines, gave a most delightful display of vigorous hitting, his contribution of 48 including three over bounds and a like number of 4's. The Gymkhana in the beginning were not shaping well, but Vines and Morris put a different complexion on the game, the two batsmen hitting out and putting on 81 for the fifth wicket. Baker also played a fine innings, contributing 30.

The Y. M C. A. winning the toss elected to bat and sent in Luster and Gay. Stileman opened the Gymkhana attack from the Police Court end, with whose very first ball Farquharson smartly stumped Luster (0-1-0). Ryton was the next man in. He with Gay raised the total to 14, when the latter was caught at the point off West (14-2-7). Kelly went in but matters did not improve for the Y. M. C. A., as with the addition of only 7 to the total Kelly was stumped by Farquharson off Stileman (21-3-2). Hildreth stepped in, and a little after, 30 was telegraphed. Some pretty strokes by Ryton followed, who however was, with the total at 42, caught at the wickets by Farquharson off Stileman. The retiring batsman had played a correct game, and contributed an useful 24 (42-4-24). Browne was the sixth representative of the Y. M. C. A. Only one run more and Stileman clean-bowled Hildreth (43-5-9). Oliver went in but was immediately after l-b-w. to Stileman (45-6-2). Pitt was next in and the half century was telegraphed. The new comer twice drove Stileman to the boundary for four, and 60 was telegraphed. Phillips here relieved Christie at the Gymkhana end. Brown and Pitt raised the total to 81, when the former was caught by Christie off Phillips (81-7-19). They partnered Pitt. West was now put on to bowl in place of Stileman at the Police Court end. Only two more runs were added to the total and Phillips clean-bowled Thoy (83-6-1). Macdonald was the tenth man in. The total stood at 86 when Stileman beautifully caught Pitt in the slips off Phillips (86-9-19.) Nash partnered Macdonald, and Baker was put on to bowl at the Police Court end. The century was some time after reached amid cheering. Morris now relieved Baker. The two batsmen raised the total to 118 by free cricket, when Morris bowled Macdonald (118-10-17). The Y. M. C. A. innings thus closed for 118.

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

Christie and Phillips opened the Gymkhana innings, facing the bowling of Oliver and Pitt. With the total at 9, Oliver clean-bowled Phillips (9-1-4). West partnered Christie who succumbed to a fine yorker off Oliver (14-2-10) Farquharson went in, but was soon caught by Kelly off Oliver (16-3-0). The Gymkhana skipper, Commander Vines, then partnered West and brought up the second decade by hitting a single off Oliver. In the next over of Pitt, West cut him but was very beautifully caught by Gay. The catch was really a beauty (24-4-7). Morris partnered Vines who by hitting Oliver for four brought up the third decade. Two more decades followed and the half century was telegraphed. Ryton was here put on to bowl in place of Pitt at the Gymkhana end, whose last ball Vines hit over the eastern boundary. The sixth decade was up which was soon followed by the seventh. Morris here gave a chance on the leg off Ryton which was missed by Luster, and the eighth decade was up. Vines again hit Ryton over the eastern boundary. Hildreth relieved Oliver at the Police Court end. The Gymkhana skipper sent Ryton for the third time over the boundary. Soon after, the century was telegraphed amid cheering. Luster was now put on to bowl in place of Ryton. Vines skied his third ball which was caught by Thoy (105-5-48). Hearson went in but was soon clean-bowled by Luster (114-6-1). Wheeler was the eighth man in. The Y. M. C. A. total was soon passed amid loud cheering. The total reached 123, when Hildreth clean-bowled Wheeler (123-7-4). Baker partnered Morris, who in the next over was caught and bowled by Luster. The retiring batsman had made 35 in fine style (123-8-35). Stileman was the next man in. The total reached 143 when Browne relieved Luster, and Oliver was put on to bowl in place of Hildreth. 150 was telegraphed. Two more decades followed and with the total at 173, Baker was l-b-w. to Oliver. Baker had contributed 30, which included five 4's (173-9-30). McCallum was the last man in. The total stood at 189 when stumps were drawn. The Bombay Gymkhana thus won the match by one wicket and 71 runs. The following are the scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr Luster, st Farquharson, b Stileman	0
Mr Gay, c substitute, b West	7
Mr Ryton, c Farquharson, b Stileman	24
Mr Kelly, st Farquharson, b Stileman	2
Mr Hildreth, b Stileman	9
Mr Browne, c Christie, b Phillips	19
Mr Oliver, l-b-w b Stileman	2
Mr Pitt, c Stileman, b Phillips	19
Mr They, b Phillips	1
Mr Macdonald, b Morris	17
Mr Nash, not out	17
Extras	1
Total	118

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr E E Christie, b Oliver	10
Mr Phillips, b Oliver	4
Mr F P West, c Gay, b Pitt	7
Lt. Farquharson, c Kelly, b Oliver	0
Com. Vines (capt.), c Thoy, b Luster	48
Mr F Hearson, b Luster	1
Mr R N Morris, c and b Luster	35
Mr Wheeler, b Hildreth	4
Mr Baker, l-b-w b Oliver	30
Mr McCallum, not out	12
Mr Stileman, not out	19
Extras	10
Total (For the loss of 9 wickets)	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Y. M. C. A.

Bowlers.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Stileman	11	0	42	5
West	8	2	21	1
Christie	3	0	8	0
Phillips	7	1	28	3
Baker	2	0	10	0
Morris	2	0	6	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Bowlers.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Oliver	12	0	51	4
Pitt	8	0	40	1
Ryton	3	0	22	0
Hildreth	8	1	18	1
Luster	5	0	31	3
Thoy	2	0	11	0

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.
vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Dockyard C C. by 56 runs. Scores :—

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr Sorabji, b Mahmood	7
Mr Prabhavalkar, b Edroos	2
Mr Kent, b Mahmood	15
Mr Desai, ran out	2
Mr Byramji, b Wadia	16
Mr Baruchia, not out	22
Mr Rodrigues, b Mahmood	0
Mr Murray, b Wadia	0
Mr Acharya, b Mahmood	0
Mr Kilker, b Edroos	1
Mr Kaddir, c and b Edroos	0
Extras	4
Total	69

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

Mr Wadia, c Sorabji, b Desai	4
Mr Home, run out	0
Mr Dias, l-b-w Sorabji	9
Sub-Lt Hughes Hallet, b Desai	1
Mr Cary, b Rodrigues	16
Mr Mahmood, c Acharya, b Sorabjee	38
Mr Pearcey, b Rodrigues	25
Mr Edroos, not out	17
Mr Hearn, b Rodrigues	9
Mr Goodair } Did not bat.	
Mr Laxton } Innings declined.	
Closed	6
Total	125

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. INDIAN ARMY.

This match was played on the Gymkhana grounds on Saturday in glorious weather. The call of time saved the Indian Army from a severe defeat. Capt. Heath made a record score and was not out for 119—a feat which is very rarely performed on the Gymkhana grounds.

Mr. Hopkins scored 56 in great style. The match was an interesting one. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr Townend, c Wilson, b Carnegy	4
Mr Williams, c and b Heath	23
Mr Sprott, c Grant, b Greig	20
Mr Hopkins, st Wilson, b Greig	35
Mr Swinburne, st Wilson, b Greig	56
Capt Rutter, not out	5
Major Parker, b Heath	1
Capt Bowl, b Heath	4
Mr Robinson, st Wilson, b Greig	10
Mr Holbrake }	To bat.
Capt Cotter }	To bat.
Mr Watts }	To bat.
Extras	23
Total	180

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieut Airy, b Hopkin	36
Capt Macpherson, b Townend	5
Capt Greig, c Sprott, b Bowls	5
Major Arnold, c Sprott, b Hopkins	16
Major Field, b Swinburne	5
Capt Heath, not out	119
Major Carnegy, l-b-w, b Swinburne	6
Mr Whittel, c Townend, b Swinburne	1
Mr Graham, b Hopkins	2
Capt Grant, not out	39
Major Parkins, to bat	
Extras	3
Total	237

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

Saturday's match between the "A" and "B" teams of the Royal Scots proved, as was to be expected from the Cup-holders and runners-up, one of the fastest and most exciting we have seen since the commencement of the League fixtures three weeks ago. In spite of counter-attractions in the way of the cricket matches on the neighbouring maidans the attendance both in the enclosure] and outside was very large, in fact the biggest that has collected on the ground this season.

There were a few changes in the teams. For the "B.," G. Ross was back again at his post of centre-forward, while in the other, Williams and Keyler replaced King and Jack, who had sustained knee-injuries last Thursday. "A," who had begun the season so well, appeared to be nowhere on this occasion, although in the very early part of the game they put in a brilliant bit of work which secured them a goal within a few seconds. The "B" team on the other hand performed excellently throughout, and the passing of their halves and the outside forwards was admirable. If anything, however, erratic shooting in front of the goal marred their otherwise sound exhibition and the two points gained by them represented but a fraction of what they could have scored with more accuracy and less strength in this department.

On a firm ground and under a bright sky, the two teams took the field at 5-50 p.m and "A", who were defending the Bandstand goal, kicked off. Keeping the ball with them, they charged the enemy in a body and Pringle by a neat shot lodged the leather in "B's" nets within half a minute, amidst applause. A second attack being repulsed, Wright securing the ball at mid-field paid a visit to the other end but was sent back before he could be dangerous. "B's" left wing made a fresh attempt immediately but Mackintosh lost a good opening by sending wide. A corner was then secured but with no result. The ball for the next ten minutes was confined to the "A" ground but the attackers were unable to pierce the defence. Then Girdwood breaking through the cordon, dribbled the ball to "B's" flags and a scrimmage ensuing, Henderson sent a volley but the ball struck the bar and rolled out in a peculiarly cussed fashion. The attack was immediately returned and a long shot from Finnigan passed over the barrier. Wright now attempted to put it in but Robertson cleared. From the kick-in, Lakin receiving the leather shot it back to the goal with such unexpected suddenness that the effort equalized. Shortly Finningan from mid-field again sent a long shot and as Robertson was on the point of saving, Parkes who was handy beat him and gave his side the lead. The rest of the half, "B" were in possession of the leather and successive shots from Finnigan, Bolton, Wright and G. Ross were refused by Robertson. Score :—

Royal Scots "B".....2 goals.

Royal Scots "A".....1 goal.

On resumption, "A" at once secured possession and attacked their enemy's posts but were driven out before they could do any damage. "B's" left wing then came away and a shot from Parkes was saved by Robertson. Pressing on, Wright slipped the sphere across to Parkes and D. Ross taking it up from him took a smack at the posts but missed them by a few inches. The halves, who were passing and dodging well, time and again fed their forwards, the latter's repeated volleys failing however at the final measure. The "A" goal-keeper, Robertson, and the backs continually cleared nicely but this half of the game was conspicuous for the erratic shooting of the winning team. With an open goal before them, they shot wide, even from situations when a gentle tap would have found the net. "A" made an attempt for two to get on even terms, but Foster and Taylor were always ready to meet them. Score :—

Royal Scots "B" .....2 goals.

Royal Scots "A" .....1 goal.

TEAMS.

"B"

Goal—Holt.
Backs—Foster, Talyor.
Half-backs—Lakin, Finnigan (capt.), Hill.
Forwards—Parkes, Mackintosh, G. Ross, D. Ross Wright.

"A"

Goal—Robertson.
Backs—Williams (capt.), Henderson.
Half-backs—Lamont, Wilson, Keyler.
Forwards—Pringle, Kennoway, Girdwood, Bolton, Morton.
Referee—Mr. G. Walton.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

A Special General Meeting of the members of the Parsee Cycling Club was held at the Club room in Messrs. Whiteway and Laidlaw's Building on Thursday to express the very deepsorrow and sympathy of the members at the irreparable loss sustained by the present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who is a member of the Club.

Before moving the undermentioned resolution Dr. Sorab K. Nariman said:—

Gentlemen—We meet together here to-day under very painful circumstances to show our deep and heartfelt regret for the sad and untimely death of the revered head of the Parsee community, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the fourth Baronet. As you are all well aware the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was respected by all communities in Bombay for his sterling qualities of head and heart. Gentlemen, he devoted the best of his time and energy in encouraging and supporting good and philanthropic works among the Parsee community and even among other communities in Bombay and elsewhere. The late Baronet had the rare gift of pleasing almost every one who came in contact with him. His counsel and aid were of great value, as I can say from my personal experience in connection with the management of the Parsee Fever Hospital. When this club started Cycling Sports in 1905 he willingly supported our movement, aided it by a handsome donation, became Vice-President of our working Committee and graced our sports by his genial presence accompanied with members of his family. Gentlemen, it is hard to conceive the amount of loss suffered by Bombay by the death of such a thorough good gentleman. The Parsee community in particular lost its greatest and most substantial pillar, as he was always steering its bark with prudence and judgment. It will be long and hard to replace him. As it is properly said at other places—this loss will be felt and mourned far and wide throughout India. Of course we frail mankind must submit to the will of Almighty God and only earnestly pray that his soul may rest in peace in heaven. We further pray that his mantle may fall on his son the present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy a respected and well-beloved member of our club. May God give him health and strength to continue the good work of his father to the credit and advantage of his community, his city and his country.

We are glad to learn that a movement is on foot to request the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Funds to call a General Meeting of the Parsee Zoroastrians among other things to elect the present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as head of our community in place of the deceased Baronet.

A copy of the above request is placed on the table for any of the members of the Parsee Cycling Club who may desire to sign it.

I may mention that the cosmopolitan charities of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for the benefit of the poor, distressed and sick of all mankind attracted his name throughout the world, so much so that even now if we go to some out of the way places the very existence of the Parsees is remembered with the name of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as people of his race.

As long as no other member of the Parsee community can outvie the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in benevolence, charity and other good works it is, I think, our bounden duty to elect the present bearer of the title of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as the Head of the Parsee Zoroastrian community of Bombay and elsewhere. With these words, gentlemen, I move the following proposition for your acceptance :—

"That this Meeting of the Parsee Cycling Club expresses its great and heartfelt regret for the unexpected and premature death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the fourth Baronet, and resolves to send a letter of condolence to his son the present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy a respected member of our Club, sympathising with him and his family for the said bereavement and irreparable loss sustained by them."

The above proposition, which was seconded by Mr. D. E. Patel and supported by Mr. Behramgor Anklesaria, was put before the Meeting and passed unanimously.

BILLS ON LONDON.

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500 000 at the rate of 1s. 3 1/32d. the rupee.

All applications must reach the Comptroller-General at Calcutta on Thursday, the 2nd July.

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THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

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BOMBAY.

MATHARPACADY SOCIAL CLUB.

The members of the Matharpacady Social Club met at their rooms on Friday evening to celebrate H. M. the King's Birthday. The "At Home" opened with the toast (proposed by Mr. Theo Turner, the Secretary") of His Majesty, following which the National Anthem was sung by all present. After spending a few pleasant hours the gathering was brought to a close three cheers being called for the King. The Committee's thanks are due to Mr. John Mathew Pereira for his assistance in decorating the Club Rooms, to Mr. J Dennis Bracken for supplying the music, and to all who assisted in making the evening a thoroughly enjoyable one.

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held in honour of the birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor of India on Friday last under the chairmanship of Khan Saheb Shaik Ebrahim Hafiz, J.P., when a resolution was passed expressive of the Society's unswerving loyalty to the British Crown and prayers were offered for the long life of His Majesty and unruffled continuance of the benign British Government.

DURBAR IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 27.

The annual Durbar in honour of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday was held at the Council Hall this evening when Mr. Kincaid Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, presided. The Hall was full of Sirdars and others, and the gallery held very many English ladies who appeared to follow the proceedings with keen interest. Mr. Kincaid, who was escorted to the Hall by a body of Mounted Police, immediately proceeded to the dais and addressed the assembly. He said :—

"Sardars and Gentlemen,—This is the 4th time which I have had the high honour of addressing you, and I am glad to think that as each year passes by the ties of friendship which unite us grow stronger. You have a proverb in Marathi "Love begets love," and this leads me to hope that you reciprocate the warm and kind feelings which I feel towards you.

"This year we have to deplore the death of two members of one very distinguished house. The first to pass away was Khanderao Vishwanath Raste on the 13th October 1907. Belonging as he did, to an illustrious family to which I shall refer later, he yet had the good sense and merit to add to his forerunners' laurels high distinctions of his own. In 1870 he succeeded in the ordinary course to the honours of a 2nd Class Sirdarship, Seven years later he was promoted to the 1st Class and at the Imperial Assemly held at Delhi when Her late Majesty was created Kaisar-i-Hind, Khanderao Raste was honoured with the title of a Rao Bahador. His activities in public life however still continued and on the 13th July 1880 he was created a 2nd Class Magistrate in the Kolaba district and in December 1882 a 1st Class Magistrate in the Poona District. He exercised the powers of Collector in revenue matters within the limits of his Inam villages and was an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay. Lastly he was a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and as a special case. The other member of the house of Sirdar Anandrao Raste who has unfortunately been lost to us, during the past year, was still quite a young man at the time of his death. He was a member of a branch senior to that to which Sirdar Khanderao belonged, and in this connection I may sketch in a few words the history of their distinguished house. The real name of the family was Gokhale and in the reign of the Maharaja Shahu the three brothers Haribaji, Bhikaji and Sadashiv left the family village of Velneshawar in Ratnagiri and founded a large banking business in Satara. The tale runs that one Ramshetji Dalve, a merchant of Chiplun, brought to Satara Rs. 2,000 worth of salt, cocoanuts and other commodities. With Bhikaje Gokhale's help he was able to convert them into Rs. 4,000. As the ramoshis in the Ghats were rumoured to be in revolt, the merchant left the proceeds of the sale in deposit with Bhikaji Gokhale and, taking only his journey expenses, started homewards. On the way he was attacked by a band of ramoshis, beaten and robbed, and he succumbed to his injuries before reaching Chiplun. His wife and young son heard nothing of him and at last believed that he must have been robbed of everything which, before he disappeared, he possessed. Bhikaji Gokhale, on the other hand, having no news, placed Dalve's money at interest and, after many years of search was able to trace out the deceased's heir He sent for him to Satara and there poured into the hands of the astonished young man the Rs 4,000 with their accumulated interest. As the latter had known nothing of the deposit, misappropriation of it would have been easy. The story reached Maharaja Shahu's ears and he, delighted with the banker's honesty, summoned him to the Darbar and conferred on him and his family the title of 'Raste,' a Persian word meaning true or honest. Shahu's favour did not stop there for he brought about the marriage of Bhikaji's daughter, Gopikabai, with Balaji the son of his then Peshwa Bajirao and himself the founder of the dynasty of the Peshwas of Poona. As the Rastes were connected with the new royal house they prospered exceedingly until the reign of the last Peshwa Bajirao II, when, involved in the disgrace of Nana Phaduavis, they were stripped of almost all their estates. Some of them were subsequently restored by the English Government.

"Both of the Sirdars have fortunately left sons to continue their ancient line and one of them, Vishwanath the son of Khanderao, has recently been in his father's place elected a member of the trustees of the Parvati Sansthan. This is peculiarly fitting for Parvati was founded by the very Gopikabai Raste to whom I have alluded as the bride of Balaji Bajirao.

"Other casualties which we have to deplore are the Chief of Kurundwad senior who died on the 16th February 1908 and the Chief of Ramdurg who died on the 30th April 1907.

"A third casualty befell a family of a very different community in the death of the Sardar Hoshang Jamasp Hastur, C.I.E., the high priest of the Parsis of Poona and the Deccan, who died on 25rd April 1906. He was the 6th son of Dastoor Jamaspji and was born at Navsari on the 26th April 1853 and was one of the most accomplished linguists of his day. Appointed to the Berar Commission he returned on the abolition of his appointment to Poona where during the Mutiny his knowledge of Indian languages was of great value to Government. In this connection I need only quote from a letter written by Mr. Davidson, the then Collector of Poona.

"The intelligence you procured from Berar on Tantia Topi's incursion there was very valuable and quick and the military authorities acknowledge its correctness and it must be valuable for Government to have such faithful, loyal, zealous and able servants.' When quieter times followed he was appointed by the Bombay Government as co-adjutor with Dr. Haug in his enquiry into ancient Pehlvi books and manuscripts. His valuable services in this new field were recognised in 1888 by the unique distinction of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Vienna, conferred on him by H. I. M. the Emperor Francis I. This was, however, but one of the many honours which fell to his share. In 1859 he was elected High Priest of Malva. In 1865 he was appointed Fellow of the University of Bombay. In 1878 he was made a Khan Bahadur. In 1884 he was made a 1st Class Sardar of the Deccan, In 1887 he was created Shams-u'-Ulma and finally three years ago, towards the close of a long and useful life he was invested with the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Indian Empire. Besides his fame as a linguist he was renowned far and wide as a preacher. A book of his sermons has recently been collatted by Mr. Kapadia M. A., and that delivered shortly after the news of Maiwand will long be considered as a model of good taste, eloquence and loyalty.

"I now turn to the happier task of welcoming the living. I have already referred to the sad death of the Chief of the Karundwad. It is my pleasant duty to greet his son here to-day. I shall not detain you by giving a sketch of a family so well known and so illustrious as that of the Patwardans. It is enough to say that the present Chief is connected with the Chiefs of Miraj, Sangli and Jamkhandi and is a collateral descendant of Paresharam Bhahu who defeated the Nizam Ali at Khardi and who served with Cornwallis in the first Mysore war.

"The other 1st Class Sardar whom I have to welcome is the Hereditary Davar Khaikusru Edulji Modi of Surat. If tradition be believed, and tradition is often right, the family of which he is the head is one of the oldest and most renowned in the world. The story goes that his ancestor was one of the royal family of the Sassanides and was driven out of Persia by the Arab invasion. He was accepted by the Persian fugitives in India as their leader under the title of Dad-war or bestower of justice. Now, the Sassanides were the descendants of the Ardeshir or Artaxerxes who destroyed the Parthian empire and restored the good estate of Persia. As readers of Gibbon are aware Ardeshir was himself a descendant of the successors of Cyrus. Thus the august line to which the Sardar belongs can be traced back however faintly, to Darius Hystaspes the Persian who emerged out of the troubles which followed the death of Cambyses who made Atosos his queen and whose troops met the phalanx of Miltiades on the plain of Marathon. We shall, perhaps, however, be on surer ground if we come to the year 1757 when the Sardar's connection with the English began. Surat was then occupied by the Nawab and contained factories of both of the English and the Portuguese. The latter hated their more prosperous rivals and fixed on the following plan to oust them. They stirred up their creditors at an unreasonable time to dun the English. The English whose practice was to pay their debts when the fleets returned from Europe could not meet the claims. The creditors went to the Nawab of Surat who beseiged the factory. The English merchants were saved from starvation by the then Hereditary Davar who conveyed them food and water by an underground passage. The factory was in this way preserved until relieved from Bombay. The Nawab, however, revenged himself on the Davar and had his two nephews murdered. In turn the Davar called in the English and advancing them Rs. 1,57,000 enabled them to take the castle of Surat which they have since held to this day. The name Modi, or provision dealer, was given to their friend by the English in return for the supplies which he had conveyed into the castle. The title of 1st Class Sirdar was first conferred on the Herieditary Davar by Government Resolution No. 5391 of 29th August 1895 and I sincerely hope the family may continue in the future through as long a period as I have tried to trace it in the past.

"I have also to congratulate Abdul Majid, Khan of Savanur, Gangadharrao Narayanrao and Gangadharrao Nilkanth Patwardhan of Wadi on the Second Class Sardarships conferred on them, and Dhondrao Pandurang Deshmukh, Gopalrao Laksman Mirikar of Miri, Kazi Mir Gayasuddin of Nasik, and Moreshwar Chintaman Onkar of Poona on the 3rd Class Sardarships.

"And now, Sardars and Gentlemen, I shall not detain you further. It is a great pleasure to me to see so many as 47 Sardars present here to-day. By assembling here you indicate your loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, and I feel that I am but putting into words the thoughts of you all when I express the fervent hope that for many years to come His Imperial Majesty may be spared to reign over us."

After the distribution of garlands, pan supari etc, the Durbar ended.

SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 26.

The King's Birthday celebrations were entered into with much enthusiasm in Secunderabad to day.

Most of the houses of business were closed in honour of the day, and crowds of people were to be seen wending their way from all directions to the Secunderabad parade ground, to witness the parade of troops in garrison and the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers.

The troops began to arrive on the ground at 7-30 a.m., and the General and his Staff at 8 a.m. prompt; when the guns of the Saluting Battery began firing a royal salute, during the progress of which the infantry fired a "feu-de-joie," followed by three resounding cheers. Then followed the march-past, which gave evident delight to the spectators. Those troops, which had nothing to do with the next phase of the morning's programme, returned to their barracks, but the 43rd Brigade, R. F. A., the 13th Hussars, the 1st Manchester Regiment and the 2nd Royal Fusiliers stood fast, and formed three sides of a square.

General Campbell then dismounted from his horse and presented silver medals for Long Service and Good Conduct to Sergeant Major O'Brien, 1st Manchester Regiment, Sergeant-Trumpeter Epps and Sergeant Williams, 43rd Brigade, R.F.A.; and Color-Sergeant Perry, 2nd Royal Fusiliers.

Prominent among the members of Hyderabad and Secunderabad who were present in the several enclosures, were the Honble Mr. and Mrs. O'Dwyer, First and Second Assistant Residents, Captains Minchin and Shakespear, Mrs. Minchin, Colonel Shore, Residency Surgeon, Colonel Thomson, I. M. S., Major Warke, Lieutenant Scrafton, Major and Mrs Murray, Major and Mrs. Duxbury, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C. I. E., Mr. Adikar, District Judge and many members of the Hyderabad nobility.

GODHRA.

An interesting ceremony was performed in connection with the birthday of the King Emperor, in the compound of the High School at Godhra. The boys were arranged in a semi-rectangle. The assistant masters mustered strong on the occasion. After a performance of drill, the Head Master, Mr. K. R. Nanjeani, addressing the audience said :—"We meet to-day on a very auspicious occasion. It is the anniversary of the birth of our Gracious Sovereign King-Emperor Edward VII. I wish this practice were continued from year to year. Many of you, I dare say, are well aware of the blessings which have been conferred on us from time to time under the benign British rule. The parental care with which we are governed can best be judged by mentioning a few remarkable features thereof. When the poor are afflicted on account of failure of crops or scarcity of food without any solicitation from the distressed, Government succour them in various ways. They adopt measures betimes for opening famine-works and organizing relief-camps where the famine-stricken are fed and taken care of. Then there is the grain compensation allowance, which is a real boon to low-paid employes. Probably most of you know full well that the menials belonging to this very school as also one or two assistant masters get the benefit of it, for recently the limit has been liberally raised to Rs. 30. Then just in front of you there is a stronger and stabler evidence of beneficence. Look at this magnificent building where you receive your education. Look at the two beautiful and airy Hostel blocks provided for outsiders. The boarders live like princes, as it were, in a palace and have only to pay half a rupee as monthly rent. The boarding charges amount to Rs. 4 to 5 only. Consider how it happens that you have to pay so little for your living. Because Government pay the servants who have been placed at your disposal. Also because you get the use of the necessary utensils and furniture for nothing. It would be tedious to give more instances. We might follow the Persian proverb which says (Ayanra che bayan) "It is needless to describe what is self-evident" or the Hindustani "Hath kangan ko arsi kya" meaning "For seeing your bracelet you nee no mirror." From the speech of Brutus recently recited before you on the occasion of our social-gathering you learn that love of one's own country is very natural. I would go a step further and say it is commendable. But bear in mind, you should not run to excess. You ought to be so true to your country as not to be false to your Sovereign. Now I put it to you, one and all, consider whether it is not our bounden duty to pray for the long life of so gracious a Sovereign and for the permanency of the benignant British Raj. (Cheers). Mr. H. M. Mehta gave the substance of the speech in Gujarati. The National Anthem was sung in English as well as in Gujarati when all kept standing. The singers were then each presented with a book by the Head Master who proposed three hearty cheers for the King Emperor, which were heartily respounded by all present. The proceedings were closed with the distribution of sweets to the boys of the school.

CHHOTA UDEPUR.

The birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated in Chhota Udepur with great "eclat." From early morning crowds of people in holiday attire were to be seen wending their way to the parade ground to witness the first event of the day and by 7-15 a.m. the grounds and shamianas pitched for the occasion were full of eager spectators and officers and Bhayats of the State. Punctually at 7-30 a.m. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, with his personal staff, arrived in a motor-car and took up his position under the Imperial Standard. The parade of the Police and Risala forces present at head-quarters then commenced. The men were put by the officer in charge through the different movements and finally a "feu-de joie" was fired and three cheers for the King Emperor having been vociferously given by the men, the march past was commenced and as the men passed by the Imperial Standard they saluted. On the whole the men acquitted themselves very creditably and their general appearance was smart. A royal salute of 31 guns was fired at day-break.

In the afternoon Police and Risala sports were held on the Parade Ground. Twelve events were competed for and were witnessed with much interest by a large concourse of people, consisting of a majority of the population of the town. Some of the events were keenly contested and evoked a great deal of applause. At the conclusion of the sports the prizes in cash were given away by His Highness to the winners. The boys of the local schools then sang in chorus the British National Anthem and other loyal songs specially composed. Sweets were then distributed among the children. The sports terminated with cheers for the long life and continued peaceful reign of His Majesty and for His Highness and every one seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed himself. In the evening a special performance was given by a Native Circus Company from Tasgaon under the patronage of His Highness, which was witnessed by a large and select gathering including the ladies of the ruling family and other Parsi and Hindu ladies.

The day was observed as a public holiday and was spent by the people with great rejoicing and amongst various manifestations of affection and loyalty to the person and throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Our Chief, a Chohan Rajput, is a young and educated Raja of an amiable and courteous disposition, and is among the foremost of the enlightened and advanced rulers in the Rewa Kantha. Since his accession to the 'Gadi' he has, by his just and beneficent rule, endeared himself to all classes of his subjects, amongst whom he is very popular. He belongs to a house which is known in history for its loyalty to the British Throne. During the troublous and anxious times of the Mutiny it was the steadfast loyalty of the then Chief that prevented the flame of rebellion spreading among the wild tribes of Bhills and Naikdas in the Rewa Kantha and other parts of eastern Gujerat. It was his active co-operation that enabled the British under Brigadier Park to give on 1st December 1858 a signal blow to the notorious rebel Tantia Topee, on the identical spot where the parade was held this morning. No wonder therefore that the example of a Chief, the loyalty of whose house towards the British is historical, is followed so enthusiastically by his subjects, and that the rejoicings on the auspicious birthday of the Emperor of India should be on such a large scale in an otherwise backward and out-of-the way place like Chhota Udepur.

MURUD JANJIRA.

Yesterday being appointed for the celebration of the Birthday of his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII, it was observed as a public holiday throughout the State.

The police paraded in the Palace compound, and a "feu-de-joie" was fired. A royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery, in the Janjira Fort.

After the usual durbar, the Khanjadas Bhaibands, Janjirkars and Mhorwads, who reside in the Janjira Fort, assembled in the Juma Masjid and offered prayers for the long life and prosperity of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and of their kind Chief, the Nawab Saheb, Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan, who is now in England. Alms were also distributed to the poor.

LUCKNOW.

The usual Birthday parade of the troops in Garrison was held yesterday morning, under the command of Brigadier General Sir J. R. Macdonald.

At the conclusion of the parade the troops formed up in a hollow square, and the General presented medals to six men of the 24th Punjabis, the medal was the African General Service Medal, with clasp, for the Nandi expedition of 1905 to 1906.

NAINI TAL.

At Naini Tal at the parade, held under the command of Major Robertson, the Cameronians and the Naini Volunteers participated in the ceremony.

Sergeant DeCosta, of the Naini Tal Volunteers, received the Long Service medal, on the parade ground.

PROTEST AGAINST STANDARD TIME.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Mahdav Bag, Bombay, to protest against the introduction of Standard Time. The assembly was composed mainly of Hindus, there being only about a dozen Parsees and half a dozen Mahomedans present. The Hon'ble Mr. G K. Parekh presided.

The proceedings were conducted in Gujarati, Marathi and English.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in proposing the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh to the chair, said that the meeting was called with the object of protesting against the introduction of Standard Time. An attempt was being made to set Municipal clocks to Standard Time and the meeting should enter a most emphatic protest against that attempt. He had great pleasure in proposing the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh to the Chair.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that it was regrettable that an attempt should have been made to introduce Standard Time in Bombay against public opinion, while Calcutta was let alone. People in the mofussil were indifferent whether they had Standard Time or any other time, but Bombay which was a great commercial city was strongly against Standard Time which was very inconvenient for them to keep in their daily life. He hoped that Government would do away with the artificial time as was done in the time of Sir James Fergusson. (Applause.)

Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwalla moved the first resolution which was as follows—

"That it is now more than two years since the attempt to introduce Standard time in Bombay, through the instrum

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MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1908.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE cutting of the Panama Canal proceeds apace, and it is calculated that, unforeseen difficulties apart, the Canal will be finished and open to traffic in 1915—seven years hence, a far more cheerful estimate than could have been put forward during the long period that the great undertaking hung fire. An engineering correspondent of the "Times" visited the Isthmus recently and sent that paper an account of the present condition of the work. The excavation and the disposal of the material removed, over and above what is wanted for making the great Gatun dam, were the chief difficulties to be negotiated. For the first, the "Star" boring machines do their work to a nicety, drilling holes with dynamite, so carefully adjusted, that the ground loosened is not thrown down on side excavations, but left in place for the shovels to deal with. These weapons are great powerful things of seventy and ninety-five ton power, taking away at a single stroke three to five cubic yards of stuff. They work simultaneously on terraces stepping back one above another, and unload into cars skilfully designed to tip sideways to left or right as required, some cars taking twenty, some forty tons. These are unloaded by steam ploughs that can empty a train of twenty cars in less than ten minutes. The plough is placed next the locomotive drawing the cars, the steam from the engine supplies the power and a cable connection gives the plough the play required to enable it to push the "spoil" over the edge of the car where there is no side. Convex iron aprons lie over the couplings of the cars and prevent the earth from dropping down between them, thus allowing the dumping to be accomplished in a clean and orderly manner. The dumping, as can be imagined, is on an enormous scale, and to accommodate the material without having to remove it a second time, depressed places in the surface of the ground far outside the course of the Canal have been picked out, and there the "spoil" is emptied. To do this many miles have to be covered and the track constantly changed. But here again engineering skill has come to the rescue and a track-shifting machine has been invented by the President and General Manager of the Panama Railway, Mr. G. W. Bierd. This magical monster lifts and transfers the track to new places, as required. At the present time, the amount of "spoil" to be moved is about 150,000,000 cubic yards. This includes the quantity to be used in filling in dams, and stuffing round locks.

The Gatun dam will create a lake of no less than 220 square miles in area. This vast artificial lake will receive the river floods which will never be able to raise its level more than two feet higher than the 85-foot level of the Canal. Besides this untold benefit ships will be able to pass through this part of the Canal at a much faster rate than in the narrow channel proper to the rest of the new waterway. Locks at various points negotiate the difference in level between the tide-rise in the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Isthmus. After steaming eight miles from the Atlantic, Gatun is reached, and here ships will have to ascend eighty-five feet. This is done by the agency of three sets of twin locks, each having a lift of 28·3 feet, a minimum depth of 45 feet of water, a length of 1,000 feet and a width of 100 feet. When these locks are passed, ships will find themselves in the great artificial lake formed by the Gatun dam. Passing through that and the next section of the Canal, they will come, at Pedro Miguel, to other twin locks which will drop them 30 feet into another smaller artificial lake—six miles long. This brings them to the two sets of the Sosa twin locks each dropping them 27½ feet. After that for the next five miles they are in the dredged channel that takes them into the Pacific Ocean. The estimated time for steaming through the entire course of the 49 miles is twelve hours, each of the locks taking about 40 to 50 minutes. The locks will be built of concrete and safeguarded in every way with guard gates and moveable dams, the gates opening and closing by electricity. Dredging is proceeding vigorously at both ends of the Canal by means of capacious dredgers of the "ladder" and "dipper" types. The great lake will be allowed to fill gradually during the construction of the dam—for it will take years to get in such a body of water—the water being permitted to flow in till within ten feet of the dam, once that is twenty feet high, and an overflow provided to obviate any dangerous rise in level. This plan has many advantages, it loses no time in creating the lake, and it will reveal at an early stage, when remedies could be applied, any defects or leakage in the construction.

The work already done by the French engineers on the Canal previous to its being taken over by America, is warmly praised by the American commissioners and engineers who have it now in hand. The hospitals at Colon and at Ancon near Panama, provided in the first instance by the French Company, have been enlarged and improved. In that at Ancon white and coloured men find most comfortable quarters, the best food and nursing possible, experienced medical care and the latest surgical and medical appliances. The hospital is built on the slope of a hill, in full view of the Pacific Ocean; it has separate blocks for different sorts of illness, and is in the midst of green lawns planted with beautiful shrubs and flowers. Colon hospital, though small, is on the same high level of scientific care. This provision of first-rate hospital accommodation is in marked contrast to the too usual carelessness of contractors for big works. But the French engineers who first undertook the construction of the Canal found that the terrible unhealthiness of most of the Isthmus rendered efficient arrangements for the treatment of every kind of fever and malaria an imperative necessity, for their men fell ill by scores in certain areas. Their successors carry on that beneficent work, extending it as in duty and prudence bound. It is said that yellow fever, which was the worst of all the obstacles met with in the great undertaking, has entirely disappeared under the stress of scientific drainage and the careful housing of the artisans and labourers employed on the long line of works. Seven years more will see this Herculean task complete, and though M. de Lesseps came to grief over it and is gone to his long rest, the Panama Canal will be another trophy of his engineering brain and his enterprising spirit.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

WE imagine Mr. Haldane is, at present, having an anxious time awaiting the result of the recruiting for his Territorial Army, a scheme which one of his supporters, Lord Tweedmouth, has described as a gamble, but one upon which he was "prepared to lay odds." He may, however, be given the credit of being the only one of his party who has openly admitted that statesmen will gamble with the destinies of the Empire. Sanguine as Mr. Haldane may appear to be, it must now be a foregone conclusion that the numbers required for the Territorial force will not be reached by the end of the present month. The period for re-attesting may of course be extended on the grounds that the conditions of service, in the force, were not generally understood; which shews either a lack of interest in the scheme on the part of those who, it was hoped, would give it their support, or that those who devised it and drew it up were not overburdened with any superfluous knowledge of what they were about. Matters would indeed be at a hopeless stage if Mr. Haldane had not been in a position to deny, in his recent speech at Oxford, that his force was dwindling. The information sought for is, is the Force progressing at any appreciable rate towards the not very large number required? If what was only a bare 50 per cent. at the beginning of June has now only completed that number, the progress in recruiting cannot be looked upon as rapid. The "Standard," in denouncing the scheme as a failure, is echoing the same opinion as expressed by Lord Roberts three years ago, when both in the House of Lords and at the Mansion House he remarked: "I have no hesitation in stating that our armed forces as a body are as absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war as in 1899 and 1900." The conditions of service cannot be further relaxed, for even now the fifteen days' training in camp may be dispensed with should any unpatriotic employer of labour declare that such absence from work will involve forfeiture of employment, even possible dismissal from employment; which is to be accepted as a satisfactory reason for not attending the annual training. Yet Lord Roberts warns us that even with a full time training, no arm of the Territorial force can hope to reach "a reasonable degree of efficiency"; and this is the opinion of all practical soldiers!

In spite of these easy conditions of service Mr. Haldane has, up to date, been able to recruit half the number he requires and a large majority of those are reported to be only one-year men. He may be given the credit in the absence of compulsion of making the best of a bad job, in that the scheme he has devised shows itself to be in every way adaptable to a compulsorily trained national army. There would for such an army be no lack of material, for the number of youths in the British Isles annually attaining the age of twenty, which may be considered the fighting age, is estimated at 350,000; of which 250,000 may be taken as available and fit; while the total male population of the same area is twenty millions, of which seven millions may be classed as available and fit physically and mentally for the defence of the nation. In view of these figures it may be reasonably conjectured that there must be an appalling absence of a proper patriotic spirit. To a certain extent this is a fact, but it must be remembered that a very large proportion of the better class of the community are perfectly ready to take their share, but not the whole burden, of the defence of the country, while the skulkers, wasters and socialists stand aside. It is a duty that should be shared by all ablebodied men alike. It was Mr. Haldane himself, who in deference to his Labour and Socialist supporters sacrificed the most vital principle of his scheme for a national army, when on being accused of militarism, he withdrew the clause in his Bill for providing some kind of military training in schools; a training which the National Service League, headed by Lord Roberts, is now making every effort to promote, and we are glad to see, with considerable success. A large number of patriotic gentlemen form the committee of this League, which has for its object the instruction of our children in the duties of citizenship and also to bring about the adoption of universal training, in order, without having recourse to conscription, to form a national Reserve. Mr. Haldane's appeal therefore to the patriotism of the undergraduates at Oxford sounds somewhat droll; but then we must give Mr. Haldane the credit of being a patriotic member of the community, who, unfortunately for him and the success of his Territorial scheme, cannot dissociate himself from his less enthusiastic colleagues. Should the present attempt to form a voluntary national army end in failure it must be hoped that it may have the effect of bringing home to the electorate that some form of compulsory service is the only remedy now remaining; and it is bruited that no one realises this more than Mr. Haldane himself.

JAPANESE SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

IF one can believe the attitude of the Japan Shipowners Association to be representative, then that country is beginning to find that indiscriminate shipping subsidies are a mistake. Under the Navigation Encouragement Law now in force it is laid down that the larger the tonnage and the greater the speed the greater will be the rates of subsidy. This is based on the mileage covered by ships of a thousand tons steaming ten knots and is increased by ten per cent. for every additional five hundred tons and twenty per cent. for every additional knot credited to the vessel's maximum speed. The result has naturally been a tendency to build larger ships of greater speed, and this has often been done regardless of the general economy of the type for business purposes, for greater speed requires greater coal consumption and the increase in size is almost all given towards bunker capacity, cargo benefiting little. How badly the law has worked is shown by the fact that when the price of coal rose in Japan a regular trade was started to bring coal from Australia—where it was even dearer—because the extra subsidy earned allowed of a profit on the sale. The total amount for shipping subsidy in the current Budget is Y. 13,190,000, which is an increase of Y. 3,086,000 on last year, and, as the law remains in force until 1914 and there is no limit placed on the increase of either size or speed, it seems as though an even greater increase may be expected. This already means the absorption of some sixty per cent. of the revenue from the business tax and nearly fifty per cent. of the income tax, and one can well imagine that statesmen are looking into the future doubtfully, wondering whence they will be able to raise sufficient revenue. Where the mistake would seem to be is that Japan pays its subsidies wholly for the pride of having shipping instead of for the actual value of the shipping to the country, for the amount spent—considerably more than that spent all over the British Empire—has practically no relation at all to mail carrying. When the law expires the increase in shipping should be sufficient to meet all possible needs without further construction on a large scale, but it is somewhat vague how all the ships are to be used unless the opposite form of subsidy is introduced, namely, on the amount of freight carried. Such an arrangement would undoubtedly capture trade, though it is very doubtful whether it would be sufficient inducement to fill, profitably, all the ships that, at the present rate and method of increase, are likely to be in existence six years hence.

THE Taluqdars of Oudh have cabled their congratulations to Sir Antony Macdonnell on his promotion to the Peerage.

MAJOR ARCHER, C.I.E., Political Agent, on special Settlement work in Baluchistan, has gone to Simla as one of the Committee appointed to enquire into the grievances of Political Officers.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR of Baroda arrived at Poona yesterday and is the guest of His Excellency the Governor.

THE GRACEFUL ART OF NOVEL-WRITING.

There was once a time when very few people wrote at all, but those who did, wrote for the best of all reasons,—that is, because it was their nature to do so.

This was the great age of Epos.

But perhaps that is going back inconveniently far. Then followed a time when certain men who had something to say happened to possess, or acquired thereto, the manner of saying it.

This was the great age of poetry and prose.

Yet even then there were not wanting certain lewd fellows of the baser sort who, even as crows, that idly strive against the divine bird of Zeus, caused their voices to be heard in public places, and their sayings to be written. Yet in defance of these we should say that they wrought their own destruction—which in the circumstances, was the most sensible thing they could have done. An ancient saying has it that if you give a man enough rope he will hang himself. This, I take it, means that if a pestilent person is suicidally inclined the best thing is to let him alone, for that he will despatch the business the quicker without encouragement or hindrance. But we have progressed far in the world's history since then. Now-a-days men write, for the most part, for one of two reasons, idleness combined with vanity, or hunger linked with self-assurance.

These are the great days of journalism.

Writing is equally the first resource of the self-opinionated, and the last resource of the destitute. And, indeed, have we not the best of reasons for knowing that "it is merely a matter of skill, which each may attain if he will?" No one need embark upon the career of letters with an uneasy feeling that it needs a long apprenticeship or a special talent. A certain amount of spare time, a certain amount of spare energy, a little—not very much, but still a tiny modicum of brains,—or should I say adaptibility?—and the art is readily acquired.

The quickest road to fame and fortune lies, of course, through the gentle art of novel-writing. Let the embryo popular novelist first master the particular likings of the great British public, and his task is easy. Yet at the outset he must guard against the dangers of variety. Let him choose his theme and stick to it. If his first novel was a success, he can do no better than repeat it with a few differences of names and minor details. If novel No. 1 by Richard Philippsheim, which caught the fancy of the public, contained at the beginning a murder at Monte Carlo, resulting in a beautiful and virtuous, b penurious, girl being thrown upon the mercies of a cruel world, the public will be bitterly disappointed if Richard Philippsheim does not give it a similar incident early in novel No. 2. Let him, moreover, shun the fatal error of taking his characters and situations from real life. If he is to carry conviction straight to the hearts of his readers he must re-create those great and glorious peoples and those high soul-stirring incidents with whom and which they are bound to feel themselves instantly in touch.

The "dramatis personae", should, by preference, include the following :—An Englishman strong and silent, who excels either in intellect or athletics, possibly in both. He should be long and lean, with deep-set eyes and a rare smile which "lights up" a face otherwise slightly tinged with melancholy. He is courteous to all women but unimpressed by any (being something of a misogynist), until he meets the heroine, who "steals away his reason." He falls on evil days,—is perhaps accused of a crime,—and goes out to the backwoods of America, where he is beset by a ruffianly gang of adventurers. These eye him with suspicion tempered with fear, call him "Gentleman Jim" or "Joe", or "Jack" or anything that begins with "J" and finally plot against his life and the large fortune he has amassed. He fathoms their base designs, meets them cool and undaunted, stands with his back against a tree, and holds them all at bay with an outstretched revolver. He doesn't even trouble to remove the cigar from his mouth,—such is his scorn and courage. They slink away abashed. Shortly afterwards he returns home with a colossal fortune, and his fair name restored.

The evil genius of the tale appears in the form of a lady, dark and regal looking, aged about thirty. She is a born intriguer, shrouded in mystery, partly foreign by ancestry, and extremely cosmopolitan in upbringing. Her first appearance is highly dramatic. She stands at an open door, dark eyes alit with flame and bosom heaving. She points out the hero as privy to some crime, and threatens to denounce him before the world. "Murderer" she hisses. She is, needless to say, in love with the hero, and madly jealous of the heroine. She would work up as an excellent design for the front page of the sixpenny edition, (to which the novel will, of course, afterwards run). She should wear a black lace evening gown relieved by a crimson spray of heavy-scented hot-house flowers on the "corsage." A sumptuous cloak fur-lined falls back from her dazzling shoulders: points of light gleam from the diamonds in her high-coiled hair: while, half-concealed in her hand, is the "jewel'ed toy," pistol or dagger as occasion demands.

The heroine is fair and clinging, with slender willowy form and flower-like face. She is trustful and innocent; meek and credulous in the extreme, but brave as a lioness in her lover's defence. The details can be worked up.

There should be glimpses of other lands; a suggestion of the glamour of the East with cactuses and exotic flowers, and if possible, a flavour of the occult. An astral body would not come amiss, and a stray spirit, evil, of course—seeking to obtain ascendancy over a virtuous human form.

The plot and minor characters must be left to the author's taste, but the ending is all-important. He must reserve all his best metaphors and phrase-making for the last page. If he decides on a gloomy and artistic ending, the hero might "with head bowed, set his face towards the infinite shadow, while the gates of sun-shine shut for ever behind him." Or if a happy ending is in store for those who "have toiled and striven against long odds," let it be something that conjures up a vision of virtuous domesticity and sunlit fields. As he "pens the last lines" let his "dear wife's face look up at him": she is apparently sitting on the floor assisting his literary productions by her sweet sympathy: he asks her if she can trust him now, and he reads the reply in her loving eyes, from which the shadow of a brooding pain has fled, vanquished by tranquil peace.

Or if, for some reason, the hero is unable to complete his own autobiography, he should calm his readers' troubled nerves,—troubled by the harrowing scenes from which they have just emerged,—by a soothing reflection. None could fail to arise chastened and comforted after reading "the bitter memories are now a thing of the past, or if they linger, the touch of tiny fingers and the patter of little feet have turned them into yearning sweetness."

LE SOURIANT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. S. C. CARRUTHERS, I. M. S., after 12 years' service as Medical Storekeeper to the Government of Madras and Inspecting Medical Storekeeper in other Commands in India, handed over charge of the Medical Stores, Madras, on the 27th instant, to Captain Richards, I. M. S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General, and proceeded to join his new appointment as Principal Medical Officer.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

ONCE every season about this time, by some immutable—one might almost say inscrutable—law, the Amateur Dramatic Club apparently conceive it to be their duty to stage a musical comedy. At any rate they do it. And "Miss Hook of Holland" is now putting in a run of five nights and a matinee. Being a musical comedy there is practically no story, nor are any of the characters or incidents essential to the sense, or rather to the nonsense, of the piece. Its essence is the music, which is eminently "popular." Indeed, some of the songs are just flavoursome enough to ensure their being hummed in Simla for weeks to come. Their level may be gauged by the petticoat ditty, amusingly sung by Miss Lyster, as Mina, the maid.

I've a little pink "petty" from Peter,
And a little blue "petty" from John,
And I've one, green and yellow,
From some other fellow;
And one that I hav'n't got on.

I've one made of lovely red flannel,
That came from an Amsterdam store,
But the point that I'm at,
Is that underneath that—
Well, I hav'n't got on any more.

The incidents composing the play include Mr. Hook, who is a wealthy Liqueur Distiller, and a widower. His daughter Sally, (Miss Hook of Holland,) a fascinating creature of whom Captain Adrian Paap, and Bandmaster Vad Vuyt, are both enamoured. There is also Mina, beloved of Schnapps the foreman, and more potent than all, there is a recipe for the wonderful "Cream of the Sky" liqueur, the fate of which is all important to everybody, inasmuch as it gets lost. Mr. C. D. Uniacke (as Mr. Hook), and Mrs. Elsmie (Miss Hook) carried the piece through with charming ease and crispness. Indeed everyone did well, and I append the cast, for all should wear their laurels.

Mr Hook (a widower, and wealthy Liqueur Distiller) Mr C D Uniacke.
Capt Adrian Paap...of the Mounted...Mr R M Davidson
Lieut de Coop .....Artillery quare...Mr C T Davis
Bmaster Van Vuyt...ered at Arndyk... Lt-Col McLeod
Ludvig Schnapps (Foreman of the Distillery, in love with Mina) Mr R Fronde Tucker.
Policeman, Mr G Piper.
Van Eck (a very ordinary Dutchman) Mr D Macbeth.
Simon Slinks (a loafer by the canal at Arndyk) Captain H Ross.
Miss Voos (really Mrs. Voos, a widow, but posing as a spinster) Mrs Stokes.
Freda Voos and Clara Voos (daughters of Mrs Voos but sent to an orphanage school at Amsterdam Mrs Ross and Miss Ferguson.
An old Market Woman ..... Mrs Bedwell.
Gretchen (Manageress at the Distillery) Miss E de C Rennick.
Mina (Maid to the Hooks) Miss Lyster,
Sally (Miss Hook of Holland) Mrs Elsmie.

Chorus of Market Folk, Soldiers, Cheese Merchants Villagers.
Assistants in the Liquour Distillery.

Mesdames Bell, Brind, O'Bryon and Scott O'Connor the Misses Black.
Burr, Bryan, Dorkins, Glarcock, Macready, Margery Rennick.
Major Palmer and Messrs Durkin, Engall, Farr, Grant, Hearn, Lawrence, Macfarlane, McConchey and Webb.

There is however, a point that occurs to one in connection with the Gaiety performances. The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club has the reputation of being the best in India. Its Committee is competent and liberal, and the Station responds nobly in producing players of marked ability. The Club is a most popular institution, and Simla audiences are keenly appreciative of its efforts, and quick to note pronounced talent in any of its members. Granting then the general excellence—of the Committee, the players, and the house—would it be too much to ask that a little more attention should be given to the selection of plays?

After all "the Play's the Thing," and no amount of good acting will animate a dead piece. That it is a very difficult matter to find plays really suitable to Simla conditions, anyone who has ever sat on an amateur selective committee will admit very freely indeed. There is the monetary question. Author's fees have a nasty way of getting up and hitting you a slap in the face, and vested rights a vexatious habit of interfering with production, not only at home but abroad. The size of the stage, and the dates upon which, and upon which only, the most suitable players are available, all circumscribe the choice of a play. In fact its acting merits are apt to be lost sight of in a sea of technicalities.

In the present season three plays have been produced here; "Njobe," "Captain Drew on Leave," and "Miss Hook of Holland." Of these "Captain Drew" was far and away the best. That "Njobe" was, so to speak, necessary, one is willing to admit. Her qualifications for the amateur stage are obvious, if not particularly interesting. Her production makes small demands, and is more or less easily successful. "Captain Drew on Leaves" was a far more ambitious performance, and gave all concerned scope for their talents. Frankly "Miss Hook of Holland" comes rather as a disappointment. If "the Play's the Thing", then musical comedy is out of court *per se*, however well and cleverly it may be staged and acted.

What then, one is tempted to ask, are the qualifications which are wanted to ensure a Simla success?

Simla conditions are unusual. The audience practically resolves itself into what one might describe as the stalls of a London theatre. Socially speaking there is no pit and no gallery as these are understood in London. The successful play then must appeal to the stalls and boxes. It must be amusing, sentimental if you like, witty at all costs. If it is audacious, so much the better, provided only that now and again the true human note is struck strongly. You may rend our heart-strings, but you must make us laugh between whiles. "Lord and Lady Algy," of several seasons back, was a huge success because it embodied the particular emotions and sentiments which appeal directly to the stalls and boxes, and was put on again last year for that reason. "Captain Drew on Leave" pleased and satisfied everybody because it was a sandwich composed of observation, sympathy and humour—always a full-house combination. Of course we cannot always have "Cream of the Sky" at the theatre, any more than at the dinner table, but one may submit with all humility that "Miss Hook of Holland," and "Njobe," are both rather weak foundations on which to attempt to build up histrionic fame.

QUETTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 25.

The "I" Company, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, gave their Annual Ball at the Railway Institute, on the 24th instant. Mr. Biscoe, Officiating Manager, N.-W. R., and Mr. Bean, Traffic Manager, N.-W. R. were present. All arrangements for the pleasure of the guests were perfect and dancing was kept up until an advanced hour of the morning. The Band was supplied by the 128th Pioneers.

IT is now settled that Mr. J. S. Meston acts as Finance Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council, *vice* Mr. Baker who proceeds on leave on Thursday next. Mr. J. B. Brunyate officiates as Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, *vice* Mr. Meston, and Mr. F. A. Mant takes Mr. Brunyate's place as Military Finance Secretary.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

THE RECENT LEAFLETS.

Discovery by the "Times."

TREASON ENGINEERED IN ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The "Times" confirms that the leaflet, recently circulated in Simla and Bengal, was prepared for a meeting held at an Indian house (? India House?), in London, on May 10th, and was followed by wild speeches. It had its effect upon the impressionable youths present, nearly all of whom took an oath of self-denial to benefit the cause.

The Editor of the "Indian Sociologist" writes disavowing the authorship of the leaflet signed "Bande Mataram," which has been circulated in India.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

New Shipping Lines to be Established.

THE BUDGET AND NAVAL EXTENSION.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Russian Duma has adopted the report of the Finance Committee accepting, in its entirety, the Bill brought forward by the Minister of Commerce, to establish new shipping lines between Vladivostok, Shanghai and Tsuruga to be conducted by a volunteer fleet.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Council of the Empire has adopted the credit of eleven million roubles for new battleships, which was rejected by the Duma and reinserted by the Financial Committee of the Council of the Empire.

THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Turkish Troops to be Withdrawn.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A despatch from Constantinople states that, owing to representations by Russia to Great Britain, it is understood that orders have been sent to the Turkish troops to withdraw from the Persian frontier.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT A PROCESSION.

Crowd Panic-Stricken.

POLICEMAN KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

During the passage of an historical procession through the streets of Barcelona yesterday, a bomb exploded killing a policeman. The crowd became panic-stricken and a number were hurt in the crush.

Several arrests have been made.

PRINCE NICHOLAS.

The Attempt on his Life.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A telegram from Cettinje states that the trial of the persons charged with a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Nicholas, has resulted in six being condemned to death, and three to imprisonment for life. Twenty-seven have been sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from six to twenty years and thirteen others to shorter terms.

MULAI HAFID AND THE POWERS.

Another Appeal to Germany.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

A letter from Mulai Hafid has been presented to the Foreign Office in Berlin in which he claims that he is supported by the whole of Morocco and expresses hopes of German assistance in restoring order.

THE GARTER.

New Knight Appointed.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Marquis of Northampton has been created a Knight of the Garter.

The present Marquess of Northampton is the 8th holder of the title, and was born on 23rd April, 1851. Entering the diplomatic service, he held posts at Paris, Rome, and St. Petersburg and was for some time Second Secretary at the Russian Capital. He sat in the House of Commons for a period as Lord Compton, and succeeded to the Marquessate in 1907. The Marquis takes a keen interest in the affairs of the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which he is the President.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Lancashire has beaten Somerset by 385 runs.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Surrey has beaten Oxford University at the Oval by six wickets.

Cambridge University has beaten the M. C. C. at Lord's by two wickets.

In the match at Derby, Warwickshire beat Derbyshire by ten wickets.

The matches between Sussex and Gloucester, Middlesex and Essex, Notts and York, and [illegible] and Worcester were drawn.

THE FUTURE OF FISCAL REFORM.

Speech by Lord Milner.

CRITICISM OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT.

"A HOLLOW FRAUD"

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Mr. Bonar Law, presiding at a dinner given by the Constitutional Club, last night, in honour of Lord Milner, predicted a great political future for the latter.

Lord Milner, in his reply, dwelt on the subject of fiscal reform. He said he was confident of its ultimate success and declared that it was essential to Imperial security and social reform.

Lord Milner described the Government's policy in South Africa as a hollow fraud.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Quiet Restored at Teheran.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED FOR THREE MONTHS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Russian telegrams from Teheran, received at St. Petersburg, state that all is quiet and the inhabitants are being disarmed.

The Shah's Cossack brigade is maintaining order.

Desultory fighting continues at Tabriz.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Telegrams from Teheran state that the demolition of Parliament building has been stopped and that the Mosque of Sipahsalur has not been destroyed.

The Shah has issued a rescript in which he dwells on the agitation by the Anjumans, in consequence of which he decided to apprehend the mischief-makers, but Parliament resisted. He therefore resolved to dissolve Parliament for three months, after which time upright, pious and patriotic deputies shall be elected.

THE BRAYBROOK JUNCTION COLLISION.

Sensational Evidence.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A telegram from Melbourne states that sensational evidence is being given at the inquest on those killed in the Braybrook Junction collision last April.

It showed that 137 errors, in the signalling, were made at Braybrook in the previous five months, and that the checking clerk did not report them.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant will be delivered in London to-morrow.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker has resigned his appointment as Financial Member of H. E. the Governor-General's Council, and proceeds on leave preparatory to taking up the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

Pending the appointment of a successor to Sir Edward Baker, the following temporary appointments are announced:—

Mr. J. S. Meston, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, to be Member of Council in that Department.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Military Finance Branch, to be Secretary, Finance Department.

Mr. R. A. Mant, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, to be Secretary to the Government of India, Military Finance Branch.

Mr. W. M. Hailey, I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to be Deputy Secretary, Finance Department.

THE RAID ON TIARZA NULLA POST.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The following Press Communique is published:—

Later particulars regarding the attack on the garrison of the Tiarza Nulla post, in Southern Waziristan, on the 7th June, show that three of the raiders were killed and two wounded by the Militia. Among the killed, was Manji Abdur Rahman, Khel Mahsud, who since the Mahsud blockade of 1900, has been one of the most notorious and successful raiders on the border.

He participated in the attack on the 17th Bengal Infantry, in the Khuzma Nulla, in which 31 sepoys were killed, and in April 1902, after peace had been restored, led a gang of outlaws to Toi Khulla, where a party of the 27th Punjab Infantry was ambuscaded, 8 being killed, 3 wounded and 8 rifles carried off.

For this crime he was expelled by his tribe, and he remained quiet till 1904, when he commenced an intermittent series of raids, which ended in the murder of Mr. Crump's [illegible] Purser.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The following telegram from Dacca, dated the 26th instant, states, that last night an alarm was raised in the town, when a body of armed constables, at midnight, marched towards Shah Bag, the residence of Nawab Salimullah, from where it was reported an appeal for help had been sent, by telephone, to the authorities.

It was also reported that an outrage, which, in fact, did not happen, was apprehended, in the Nawab's residence; hence the appeal for help.

A Hindu Namasudra, belonging to Kerani-gunj, on the other side of the river, by Dacca, has been arrested, in connection with the Nawabgunj dacoity case. The man is alleged to have procured the boats in which the dacoits came and which have been recovered. He has made a statement, which has been recorded, but it is confidential.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, a European reported to the police that a bomb had exploded on a tram car in Lower Chitpur Road.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, immediately proceeded to the spot of the explosion, situated on the lower end of Chitpur Road, where he made enquiries. The car showed no signs of damage.

It is believed that the explosion was caused, by one of the little bombs used at Bengali wedding festivals, evidently placed on the tram line.

The Raja of Ambicanagore, with Palaram and Rishi Kish, who were arrested, at Bankura, were placed before the Magistrate, and all made statements, confirming the story being unfolded, at Alipur, by Gossain.

Two other men, named Ram Dass and Surin, have been arrested at Kankura, both these being implicated, according to the confession of Gossain.

Mr. Campsey, the victim of the Kanknara outrage, is now practically out of danger. This morning, the slight fever had left him, and there is now little blood poisoning, which has been the most likely source of danger. Mr. Campsey, however, will not be able to leave the Hospital for a few weeks.

Barindro Nath Bannerjee was arrested at Mograganj yesterday. He was taken, on a warrant, charged under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, with being associated with the publication of alleged seditious articles in the "Yugantar" on May 30th and June 6th.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The following appears in the "Statesman" this morning:—

Wholesale searches and arrests have been in progress throughout the week. It is said, that no fewer than 70 warrants have been issued and most of them have already been executed, in a few cases the police holding their hands till further evidence is forthcoming, and in one or two others, persons whose names appear on warrants have suddenly been seized with a desire for travel, and have gone away without leaving any address, by which their friends may communicate with them.

Mr. Macre, Superintendent of the River Police, and Mr. Corbett, District Superintendent of Police, started on a mysterious mission, on Tuesday last. Mr. Macre returned yesterday evening. Mr. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is still in Darjeeling.

ALIGARH, JUNE 27.

Yesterday, Hotilall was again produced before the District Magistrate, when the European expert on explosives, from Calcutta, also the sub-editor of the "Bande Mataram," and a few Calcutta policemen were examined in connection with, firstly, certain papers alleged to be formulas for making bombs, found on accused's person; secondly, the receipt of the notorious telegram; and thirdly, the arrests of certain parties undergoing trial in connection with the Calcutta bomb conspiracy. After their evidence was taken, the case was postponed to the 9th July.

The same day Fazul Hussane, the editor of the "Urdu Imaulla," "who was arrested on the 23rd, was produced amid great sensation, charged under Section 124A in connection with certain articles, published in his monthly paper, supposed to be translations of Kamel Pasha's Egyptian speeches, and the Persian letters of Moulvie Barkatullah, from America.

Fazul Hussan is a local poet, also a graduate of the Mayo College and a follower of Mr. Tilak.

Moulvie Habibulla, Deputy Magistrate, Aligarh, who translated the alleged seditious articles, gave evidence regarding the correctness of his translation.

Both the accused were remanded to jail, and continue to be confined here.

The Government has offered Rs. 5,000, as reward for the production of the alleged seditious leaflet and evidence leading to the conviction of the culprit.

It is believed that Mr. Goutier, Superintendent of Police, Aligarh, received a copy of the leaflet at Calcutta.

Mr. Pert, the Magistrate, has proceeded to Naini Tal for ten days, Mr. Freemantle officiating.

RELEASE OF BHUPENDRA NATH BOSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

Bhupendra Nath Bose, Editor of the "Yugantar," whose sentence of one year has expired, was released from the Alipore Jail this morning.

A few people, including Bepin Chandra Pal, met him. Bhupendra Nath, as is known, is a brother of the late Swami Vivekenanda.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVAL JUNE 27.—Col. Rivett, Carnac, 8th Cavalry, from Amballa.
Lieut. Murray, the Black Watch from Barian.
Lieut. Keppel, 30th Punjabis from Jhelum.
Capt. Neill, Royal Scots, from Poona.
Lieut, Knight from Mhow.
Maj Henry R. F. A. from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—June 27.—Col. Rivett, Carnac 8th Cavalry, to England.
Lieut, Murray, the Black Watch, to England.
Lieut. Keppel, 30th Punjabis, to England.
Capt. Wallis, Deccan Horse, to England.
Lieut. Elphinstone, the Poona Horse, to Aurungabad.
Maj. Cole, 26th L. I. to England.

(The news from Home will be found on page 8.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

"J'ACCUSE."

University Reform.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

"I have kept a long silence on Indian affairs, as I was unwilling to do anything which might detract from the credit of a Government whose power of maintaining order rests very greatly upon the estimation in which it is held." In these words Sir Bampfylde Fuller opens the long letter he has indited to the *Times*, of which you have heard by telegraph and to which, it seems, the Viceroy alluded in his speech at Simla a few days ago. Sir Bampfylde has been urged by "his friends in India—English and Indian—to speak out." The advice of friends is not always sound and although Sir Bampfylde has, as all candid persons must admit, just grounds for resentment, would it not have been wiser if he had remembered the trite saying as to the respective values of speech and silence? Many would answer this in the affirmative. Others would say, as I have heard some say, that the truth should be spoken regardless of consequences. The *Times* though heartily in sympathy with him thinks his vigorous indictment "is in certain respects in need of qualification," and the *Westminster Gazette*, which reflects the views of the best minds in the Liberal party, declares that the very title of his letter "J'accuse" is enough to condemn it. He maintains that when he was thrown to the wolves the opposition was softening, and he contrasts the situation of 18 months ago with that now existing when "under the pretence of a commercial boycott there has been a progress from insults to riots, from riots to assassinations"; and there is "an uneasy feeling that the country is undermined with mutinous forces." He blames Lord Morley for not having stated "definitely and courageously" in the House of Commons that the Government had determined not to interfere with the Partition. And here some will think that he is not quite fair to Lord Morley. Says Sir Bampfylde:—"The replies to questions put in Parliament have positively been incitements to violence, as they have always indicated the possibility of reconsideration, at first if new arguments, and, later on, if new facts, were forthcoming. Is it strange if the disaffected in India have thought that rioting and outrage would serve the purpose of one and of the other? An awkward division in Parliament has been eluded, and from this point of view indefiniteness may have been politic. But human nature in India saw in it more of nervousness than of skill." What "human nature in India" saw in Lord Morley's answers to the "white baboos," as the *Globe* somewhat unkindly terms certain M. P's, I cannot say; but human nature in England saw no signs that the Secretary of State regarded the Partition as other than *chose fugee*. Continuing his accusations he charges the Government with being deprecatory rather than condemnatory in their attitude towards the Swadeshi movement and of being actuated by funk in releasing the two *depoites*. "We have had," he says, "eloquent words, courageous words, in Parliament. But words count for little in the East; merely awaken speculations as to what they are intended to conceal. It is deeds that impress men." The sins of the Government have not only been sins of omission but also of commission. "The reforms that have been instituted in the composition of the Legislative Councils appear from the circumstances attending their institution to have been dictated by fear." They are a sugar-plum and a poor one at that. Finally it is, he tells us, the earnest hope of all well-meaning men in India, of whatever caste or creed, that the Government will now take to governing.

LORD MORLEY'S SPEECH AT THE TROCADERO.

I have heard it suggested that Sir Bampfylde Fuller, in writing his letter and in getting the *Times* to publish it a few days before the annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service at the Trocadero Restaurant, was influenced by a desire to draw Lord Morley. However that may be, Lord Morley had, before Sir Bampfylde's letter appeared, intimated his intention to speak, as I am able to affirm on the best authority. It is interesting in this connection to note that at no previous dinner of the Indian Civil Service has the Press been represented, and it may safely be assumed that the presence of reporters at yesterday's gathering was in accordance with Lord Morley's wishes. Piquancy was added to the occasion by Sir Bampfylde being amongst Lord Morley's hearers. The gathering was large, the company numbering about 200. Sir Steuart Bayley, who is an old friend of Lord Morley, occupied the chair and at the "Bombay table" were Mr. J. K. Spence, Sir Edward Candy, Sir Edmund Fulton, Mr. W. Porteous, Sir Federic Lely, Sir James Monteath, Mr. A. H. Unwin, Mr. H. Woodward, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Mr. C. C. Boyd, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, Mr. L. Graham, Mr. W. Greer, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sir A. Wingate, Mr. T. Hart-Davies, M. P., Mr. Athelstane Baines, Mr. C. B. Winchester, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Mr. G. Monteath, Mr. O. Rothfeld, Mr. A. C. Holmes, Mr. A. L. Emanuel and last but not least Dr. John Pollen. At the cross table was another group of Bombayites consisting of Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Raymond West, Sir Arthur Trevor, Mr. Joshua King, and Mr. W. R. Pratt. Others present included Sir Lancelot Hare, Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Henry Prinsep, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Sir Frederick Fryer, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir James La Touche, Sir Charles Rivaz, Sir Thomas Holderness, Sir A. Martindale, Sir James Thomson, Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P. and Mr. K. G. Gupta. The report of Lord Morley's speech occupies nearly two columns of the *Times* and was entirely devoted to the unrest or, as he put it, to the rather heavy clouds that are now sailing over our Indian skies. In the exceptional circumstances the introduction of polemical matters at a purely convivial assembly may be justified, but it might perhaps have been more appropriate if Lord Morley had delivered his speech from his place in the House of Lords. A certain amount of feeling hostile to some of the views expressed by the speaker was aroused and on more than one occasion this manifested itself in cries of "No, no." This antagonism first showed itself quite early in the speech when he was referring to the approaching Jubilee of the transference of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. "Whether it was a good move or a bad move it would not," he said, "become me to discuss." "It was a good move," ejaculated somebody. "My veteran friend," continued Lord Morley, "says that it was a good move. (Hear, hear.) I hope so. But at the end of 50 years we are in rather a critical moment. (Hear, hear.) I read in *The Times* the other day that the present Viceroy and Secretary of State had to deal with conditions such as the British in India never before were called upon to face. ("Hear, ear," and a voice—"That is so.") Now, many of you sitting around me at this table are far better able to test the weight of that statement than I can pretend to be. Is it true that at the end of 50 years of the transfer to the Crown we have to deal with conditions such as the British in India never before were called upon to face? ("Yes," and "Hear, hear.") A little later there was fresh interruption. He heard, he said, explanations of the present state of things all day long. He liked to hear them "but," he proceeded, "I think, and I could wish I think otherwise with all my heart—and you will all feel the same—that to sum up all these theories and explanations of the state of things with which we have to deal you have the rather painful fact that there is now a certain estrangement and alienation of races in India." "No, no" called out some impatient listeners. "Gentlemen, bear with me patiently," he pleaded. "I am trying to feel my way through the most difficult problem, the most difficult situation that I think responsible Governments, you and I, and all of us, ever had to face. Of course I am dependent upon information. But as I read it, as I listen to great Indian experts with large experience, there is a certain view like, I hope it is so, superficial estrangement and alienation. (Hear, hear). Now that is the problem that we have to deal with." His passing remark that he was not that night in the humour for philosophising was greeted with a cheer which caused him to say good humouredly and amidst laughter: 'Somebody is glad of it.' His defence in regard to the release of Lajpat Rai and Agit Singh again brought him into conflict with some of his hosts. "To strain the meaning and spirit of an exceptional law like our old regulation of the year 1818 in such a fashion as this, what would it do? I will tell you with my full responsibility, with my most careful reading of the history of our own day and of some other days. Such a strain of the law as this is, in the perverse imagination of headstrong men, a suggestion for provoking lawless and criminal reprisals ("Hear, hear," and "No.") You may no agree with me. You are kindly allowing me as your guest to say things with which perhaps you do not agree. (Cheers, and cries of "Go on.") Though you are the Indian Civil Service and I am Secretary of State we understand one another (hear, hear), we speak the same language, and I tell you that a proceeding of that kind, indefinite detention, is a thing which would not be endured in this country. ("Hear, hear," and a voice "Disorder.") Yes, if there were a great and clear connection between the detention and the outbreak of disorder, certainly; but as the disorder had abated it would have been intolerable for us to continue that incarceration. (Hear, hear.) Passing to the new Press law he raised cries of "Oh" when he mentioned that the owner of a paper seized for inciting to murder and violence might within 15 days appeal to the High Court. While he had no apology to make for introducing executive action he had none for "tempering executive action with judicial elements." He respected the contention that the Imperial Parliament ought to have been consulted before this Act was passed, and ought to be consulted. Here there were more cries of "No, No." "My veteran friends," he said drawing aside from his argument to notice these expressions of disapproval, "lived before the days of household suffrage." He mentioned that although owing, as I gather, solely to the emergency of the question Parliament was not consulted, the proposals were considered by the Cabinet as well as by the Council of India. He was loudly cheered when he denied that an act of this kind is a restriction on the freedom of the Press. These incendiary articles, it was said, are mere froth, "Yes," said Lord Morley, "they are froth; but they are froth stained with bloodshed." Though Lord Morley may not have, in the eyes of some people, justified his policy in all repects, nobody can help admiring his courage, assuming that it was right that such a speech should have been made to such an audience. The position of a man who has to keep his watch on two longitudes at one and the same time is not, as he pointed out, an enviable one. In one respect Lord Morley's speech, as well as that of Lord Minto at Simla, is opportune. Those two speeches have been made at a time when there is a temporary lull in politics at home—the House of Commons has not yet settled down to serious business since the Whitsuntide recess—and they have received greater attention than they would have obtained had the political atmosphere in this country been less undisturbed.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Lord Morley in the course of his deliverance referred to the establishment of Universities in India as more momentous than the transfer of the Government to the Crown. Mr. Henry Rosher James, who addressed a meeting at Caxton Hall yesterday on the Implications of University Reform, appears to be pretty much of the same opinion. Although the Principal of University College, Calcutta, dealt with Bengal only in his paper his remarks are applicable, I presume, to India generally. His main thesis was that it is wisdom to give University reforms the best chance possible. He set himself the task of proving the following propositions:—(1) That there is no reason to be discouraged with the results of higher education in India so far achieved. Aim and methods have been sufficiently right to justify continuance; (2) That, in particular, University reform is pregnant with great hopes of a far sounder attainment provided that it is vigorously carried forward as it has been courageously begun; (3) But that for the realisation of these hopes great and increasing efforts are needed, and, therefore, that the sympathy and advocacy of friends of education here in the British Isles will be of the greatest value.

THE FUTURE OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

By far the most important event of the week, so far as home and perhaps Imperial politics are concerned, is the decision come to by the miners of Great Britain to join forces with the Labour party. The immediate effect is to make a substantial addition to the voting strength of the party in the House of Commons; the later effects are set forward in a remarkable article published by the *Times* from a Labour correspondent. The act of the miners in agreeing to cast in their lot with the Labour party is certain to have a profound influence on three of the parties in the House. It means, he says, the extinction of the trade union, or Liberal-Labour group, which will only have seven members left after the 13 miners have been withdrawn, and although Messrs. John Wilson and J. Johnson, of the Durham miners, will not follow their 13 colleagues, their inclusion in the Labour party is only a question of time. The effect upon the Liberal party of this regrouping is, he maintains, certain to be disastrous. It abolishes their claim as the mouthpiece of the working classes, imperils many of their safest seats, and brings them into direct rivalry with the chosen representatives of Labour for the working class vote. They must choose one of two hateful alternatives, either extinction or develop into the *de facto* Labour party. There are 90 seats in the United Kingdom where the miners form so large a percentage of the electorate as to be able practically to decide the question of representation. Of these 90 seats 59 are at present held by Liberals and only five by Unionists. Mr. Asquith is this evening the guest of the National Liberal Club. His reference to the new situation created by the rally of the miners to the Labour party—for he can hardly ignore it—is awaited with interest.

THE ETOLA HOLOCAUST.

ESCAPED PASSENGER'S GRAPHIC STORY

100 PERSONS BELIEVED INCINERATED.

SOME MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

When the night mail from Ahmedabad and Baroda pulled up at Grant Road at something after six o'clock yesterday morning, a weather beaten railway man was assisted out of the train and was welcomed by his "missis." After a few remarks on the Etola disaster he observed, somewhat plaintively, "I'm all right, now, Liz, but, strike me if I haven't had the smell o' them frizzling corpses in my nozzles for two solid days." And he caught his nose in his grimy thumb and fore-finger and sneezed loudly, as if to free his upper organs of the sickening odour of burning human flesh. Yet the railway man in no way exaggerated. It was impossible to visit the scene of the smash at Etola without suffering nasally as he did. At midnight, on Saturday, the Bombay Mail slowed down to a snail's pace about twelve miles out of Baroda, and all who had stretched themselves in comfort upon their resais for the night knew that the train was warily picking its way amidst the wreckage of the catastrophe at Etola, for the cool and dewy night seemed to lend an added nausea to the awful odour which pervades the scene. And by night it was seen that the fires amidst the debris were still smouldering red and sickly.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ETOLA, SATURDAY.

Of all the terrible stories of railway disasters which have happened in India none have exceeded in horror the calamity which has to be recorded below. True, it is not the most fatal story of its kind; even this year has witnessed a disaster which eclipses it in point of fatality, the calamity to the Oudh and Rohilkhund train at Ghaziabad in May, when the dead and injured were estimated at 300, but the disaster to the Bombay-Baroda Express, in the early morning of Friday, has few parallels in tragedy in the history of railway disasters in India. Collisions on railways are nowadays common; and their causes apparently innumerable, from, according to Colonel Yorke, the Board of Trade Inspector in England, the sleepiness of railway drivers, to hurricanes and cyclones starting trains on a death-race without human aid. But when, as often happens, fire follows an impact, and the train or trains are crowded, a holocaust beyond the power of words to describe inevitably follows. That is what happened at Ghaziabad, and that is what happened at Etola on Friday morning, and no language of ours can adequately pourtray the horrors that ensued. The blackened and broken bones among the dust upon the railway sidings at Rtola are the ghastly story in a nutshell.

THE LAST DISASTER NEAR BOMBAY.

Incidentally we may congratulate ourselves in this side of India that great railway disasters are comparatively rare, and nothing like the Etola accident has been recorded in this neighbourhood for nearly forty years, not, in fact, since January 26th, 1869, when an Express train from Poona on the G. I. P. Railway suddenly overcame the restraint of its brakes and started off down the incline between Lanowli and Kandalla at the rate of fifty miles an hour, eventually jumping the wall of the ravine, and turning over down the bank. In that awful smash fourteen men were killed on the spot, several subsequently died, and the injured numbered thirty-six. Curiously enough, the casualties were almost exactly the same as those officially ascertained in Friday's smash at Etola, while in both accidents the drivers and guards had miraculous escapes.

KING'S BIRTHDAY ACCIDENTS.

It will be observed that the Etola catastrophe occurred on the King's Birthday; and it is noteworthy that one of the worst occurrences in the history of railway disasters in India occurred on His Majesty's birthday in 1867. That also was on the G. I. P. Railway, at Bhusaval and Kundwah, when a train was precipitated into a chasm made in an embankment by a river torrent. In this disaster some eighty lives were lost, and both accidents, that at Kandalla, and that in 1867, were ascribed to the effects of the monsoon.

STORY OF THE DISASTER.

The narrative of the Etola disaster is easily told. Every evening at a quarter past eight o'clock a third-class express train leaves Colaba station, Bombay, for Ahmedabad, stopping at all the important stations en route. A dozen hours before this there leaves Bombay a heavy goods train, which travels at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour. It follows, of course, that the fast third-class Express must overtake the goods train somewhere, and this it invariably does at about half-past three in the morning at the small station of Etola, twelve miles this side of Baroda. For years this arrangement has been followed; and at Etola the goods train backs on to the up line to allow the fast Express to pass. The goods train is generally supposed to back on to the other line half an hour before the Express is signalled, but in case the goods train is slow in clearing out of the way there are the signals to warn the Express to pull up. In case of the signals failing the Express has, of course, the risk of dashing into the goods train which is backing across the line. This is what happened on Friday morning, and the exact number of deaths in consequence can never be known. The marvellous thing is that the death-roll is not even greater. As it was, the escapes from a terrible death make amazing reading.

THE COLLISION.

As usual the goods train left Colaba on Thursday morning. It consisted of some forty waggons, three of which were full of tins of kerosine oil. The train was in charge of one Cawasjee, the driver, two native firemen, first guard Kelly and second guard Framjee. It was a tolerably heavy train; and travelled at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour, and it arrived at Etola at about half-past three, at an hour when it was fairly dark. Otherwise there was nothing in the elements to account for the accident which followed. The line hereabouts is perfectly straight for at least two miles; there are no sharp curves, and no complicating circumstances. In due course the driver proceeded to back his train on to the up line in order to clear the way for the incoming Express. There are "cross over roads" a few hundred yards north and south of Etola station; and the driver of the goods train can take his train on to the up line by either road. He usually crosses by the north cross rails, but on this occasion took the south rails. There are "home signals" and "distant signals" also both north and south of the station, which can be easily seen either by day or night, although both sides of the line are clothed in verdure. The general system of working signal lights is known to most people. Suffice it to say that while the driver of the heavy goods train was backing across the railroad, with his engine and seven waggons on the down line, and the remaining waggons on the up line, the Express came along at forty-five miles an hour, dashed into the goods train smashing several carriages into scrap-iron; and killing on the spot a number of native passengers in the Express.

THE IMPACT.

The engine of the Express was a mighty propeller of the H.-Class six-wheeled coupled bogie type, weighing a hundred and fifteen tons. It was built at the Vulcan Foundry at Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire; and notwithstanding the awful concussion that took place it stands firm and upright, and taut on the rails, a glowering witness of the awful power of the iron-horse. At the moment that the concussion took place it happened to be the three waggons of the goods train containing one thousand tins of kerosine oil which were at the moment crossing from one pair of rails to the other. Into these vast stacks of inflammable material the great engine tore at a terrific speed; and immediately the oil began to explode, burst into immense sheets of flame, to dash across the Express engine, and over the passenger carriages behind it and to envelope its vast load of sleeping travellers in one horrible holocaust.

FIREMAN'S HORRIBLE FATE.

The first man to be enswathed in the engulfing conflagration was John Phillips, the fireman on the Express engine. He was thrown against the tender of his engine, and as he jumped off the engine his body was swept by the sheet of burning kerosine. It caught his clothes, brought him to from the terrible shock of the collision, and mad with pain he rushed from the engine into the field, where he was pursued by the driver, J. S. Pereira, who knocked him down in order to save his life and pull off his burning clothes. But poor Phillips was too far gone. He lingered in agony for some hours, but expired at eight o'clock that same night. His body was eventually sent down to Bombay to his friends for interment. The driver S. Periera had a truly miraculous escape. Standing at the moment of the collision upon the footplate of his engine he hung on like grim death, and was thus saved being dashed to atoms, and except for a lacerated arm and and sundry injuries to his face he is alive and well. As will be seen below John Pereira bears a charmed life, if there is such a thing.

THE RESULTANT CONFLAGRATION.

The collision had of course arrested the progress of both trains. The mighty engine of the Express having torn through the kerosine waggons had stopped dead, while the bursting kerosine cans threw over the carriages behind the Express engine sheets of flame which licked up the passenger coaches and their crowds of occupants like so much tissue paper. By the time the loud report of the collision had brought the station master to the scene whole families of natives crowded into three of the bogie carriages behind the engine at the rate of 110 passengers to the carriage were merely charred bones. Who died and who lived will never be precisely known. "Bang! Bang!" went the thousand cans of oil, one after the other, in quick succession, and with every report a fresh burst of flame fell over both trains. The carriages were especially crowded, the train being one of the "cheap and fast" character, with no first class accommodation and no European passengers. The natives in the three ill-fated carriages were asleep, and were first stunned by a death-dealing shock and then caught

LIKE RATS IN A TRAP

in an awful overwhelming conflagration. At least a hundred are believed to have been engulfed, but the truth will never be known. Only the injured, taken to the hospitals, were able to give their names.

Meanwhile the passengers from those carriages of the Express which were too far from the "cross over road" to have been caught in the holocaust, rushed from the train and comforted one another by the roadside. A little looting is said to have taken place, there having been two carriages on the Express packed chock-a-block with parcels from Bombay traders, and including type-writers, gramophones, bonnets and hundreds of time-keepers. The writer himself saw one coolie arrested, and made to disgorge his collection of watches.

THE HOLOCAUST.

As we have said, by the time the station master was able to rush to the scene of the conflagration the holocaust was complete. From the villages around the natives flocked in hundreds, the neighbourhood being one of great fertility, and a large agricultural population being centred around the station. Arriving on the scene in crowds the natives promptly arranged themselves in symmetrical lines about the burning train, and whispered to each other that it was the will of God! The train meanwhile burnt like fury, until in a few moments the three bogie carriages were wrecked iron skeletons. The station master promptly wired to Baroda for medical assistance; and for break-down gangs, the latter arriving at 6-45 o'clock, and proceeding to extricate the injured from the splintered carriages of the Express. By that time the three bogie carriages of the Express, which we believed to have contained at least three hundred people, were merely skelton frames and heaps of cinders. All over the field the sufferers were placed, amidst the most horrible groans, the injuries of some hundred natives being promptly attended to by Miss Smith, Superintendent of the Dufferin Hospital at Baroda, by Dr. Aquinas, the Railway Medico from Baroda, and Dr. Sheik Lal, the Residency Doctor from the Gaekwar's capital. Twenty-seven injured passengers were promptly conveyed to Baroda, where eighteen were conveyed to the Dufferin Hospital and ten proceeded to their homes in Baroda. In the course of the morning fresh trains were brought up from Baroda and Ahmedabad, and two hundred passengers who were able to proceed on their journey did so. Of those conveyed to the Dufferin Hospital at Baroda two died and several are fatally injured.

The disaster to the colliding trains was practically complete. The scene of

THE CALAMITY BEGGARS DESCRIPTION

and carriages from the Express at this moment lie about the banks in every possible stage of contortion, with not a scrap of wood-work left about them, and the paint and varnish so completely burnt away that one night's dew has been sufficient to produce upon the skeleton frames a rust which might have been upon them for fifty years. To attempt a description of the shutterable wreckage now being hoisted off the line on to the adjoining land by huge cranes would be futile. The loss to the Railway Company in carriages alone must be considerable, as each bogie carriage costs about five thousand rupees.

A curious circumstance about the accident is that neither the driver, fireman, first guard or second guard

of the goods train were seriously injured. That fortunate circumstance arose from the fact that the engine on which the driver and fireman were and the brake-van of the goods train, were already across the "cross over rails" when the Express dashed into the train; while the second guard, who was travelling in the last van of the goods train, was even more distantly removed from the force of the impact.

DRIVER'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

We have previously remarked that J. S. Pereira, the driver of the Express, who is alive and well, though somewhat damaged, bears a charmed life if there is such a thing. The following will bear out that statement. Although travelling at forty-five miles an hour, and meeting with an accident from which it seems fantastical to think he could have escaped, he will be able to return to work in a few days. But this is not his first escape from a terrible death. It happens that the Etola collision occurred on the King's Birthday; and it is a curious co-incidence that on the late Queen's Birthday in 1903 Pereira was in charge of a train standing in the station of Palghar, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, fifty-eight miles from Bombay. The day was rendered memorable for a terrific cyclone which raged over that part of the Presidency, and which occasioned enormous damage. Pereira had an engine and forty-five waggons behind it, when suddenly there bore down upon him a train minus an engine, but consisting of twenty-two waggons and which had been started out of Palghar station by the force of the hurricane an hour before, and which had travelled as far as Boisar, and then returned. The wind-propelled train dashed into Pereira's engine, the first waggon completely mounting Pereira's engine, while the second waggon telescoped into the locomotive, the wheels of the waggon being cut off as with a knife. Naturally Pereira had something of a shock, but otherwise he escaped injury; and was none the worse for the accident. Truly he has had two narrow escapes. Pereira has been nineteen years in the service of the Company, starting as a fitter in the shops, and subsequently serving as a fireman before being promoted to the post of driver. On Friday he was merely acting for another driver. On the ill-fated Express, and the absent one may congratulate himself on a miraculous escape.

A TERRIBLE ESPERIENCE.

I discovered a man in Baroda who had been in the second bogie carriage of the Express, Bapoe by name. It was a difficult job trying to understand him by means of an "interpreter," nearly as ignorant of English as himself. He was still a bit dizzy with the shock, but was otherwise well. "I was just asleep on the seat facing the end, of the second bogie carriage. That's why I am alive.—When the shock came I was shot forward on to a fat woman who was sleeping in the corner, and who was either killed or stunned by the shock, as she simply screamed and collapsed on the floor. Everybody in the carriage was injured, being thrown clean off their seats, most of them being knocked senseless by the force of the impact. Only about four men were well enough to try and open the doors, but before they could get them open the flames leapt in at the few shutters which were open, and the carriage was immediately full of smoke. A woman had rushed to a window, and a tin of burning oil fell right on to her face. She fell down backwards in the carriage covered in flames right on to a young bride whose husband and his father were still wearing the garlands placed upon them in Bombay. By this time, though it was only two or three minutes after the collision, passengers were in a state either of death or panic, or the flames at the engine end had fastened on to the shutters outside the carriage and it was impossible to get out. I was fortunately at the further end of the carriage and finding access to the door impossible, I got on the seat, squeezed through the window, the shutters of which I just had time to lower before fainting from the oil fumes and smoke and heat, and though I fell to the ground outside the carriage, and have been limping ever since, I was not seriously hurt. But I believe I am the only passenger in that carriage who escaped. In ten minutes everybody in it who did not get out must have died or been burnt to ashes."

THE EXPRESS.

Anyone familiar with the third class Ahmedabad Express train will be able to understand what, under the circumstances, a death-trap it must have proved. The three bogie passenger carriages, which had to run the racket of the bursts of flame from the smashed kerosine oil waggons, are heavy wooden vehicles of the old-fashioned type, with large wooden shutters suspended six or seven inches from the sides of the carriages. The windows are very small, and are of wood, not glass, and by the early morning all the windows are closed by the natives in the train. The seats are of wood, with stiff, straight backs, and each bogie coach accommodates 110 passengers. All the doors were locked on the off sides; and tin trunks and boxes of bottles of soda water were piled against the doors on the other side. To add to the catastrophe the women, owing to the passing of the purdah habit, refuse nowadays to occupy the carriages in the rear of the train which are reserved for women, and insist on travelling with their men-folk. Hence, when the Express engine dashing right through the kerosine oil vans of the goods train, it went just far enough to take the passenger coaches into the centre of the area which was being enveloped in flame by the bursting oil cans. The sleeping occupants of the passenger carriages therefore had no chance. Those who were not killed outright by the shock of the impact were caught in a furnace, for the night wind swept the flames on to the woodwork of carriages, drove the flames up between the carriages and the big shutters so that the occupants must have died of shock, suffocation and injuries, even before their bodies were incinerated in the rapidly-consumed carriages. The railway men who arrived with the first break-down gang from Baroda, about three hours after the collision, agree that from the first bogie carriage not a soul emerged alive. When the break-down gang arrived all three bogie carriages were skeleton frames on wheels, with the bones of the occupants buried in the heaps of cinder beneath.

HINDU OMENS.

The student of Hindu beliefs will be interested to learn that one reason for the considerable mortality attending the Etola disaster arose from the fact that the train started on one of the lucky days of the week, and was therefore filled to its full capacity. Mondays and Thursdays are the fortunate days of the week for the Hindus. On Wednesdays, which are ill-omened days, this "cheap and sparsely fast" native Express is but sprely filled; and on other ill-omened days it is almost empty of passengers. For instance, yesterday (Sunday), was an exceptionally unlucky day, it being the last day of the Hindu month, and in consequence only about a dozen passengers left by the train at Colaba Station. Moreover they travelled in the rear of the train, and the three bogie carriages in the centre of the train which corresponded to the three which on Friday were smashed to splinters at Etola were last night, absolutely empty Could Hindu credulity have a more striking witness to its power over the native mind?

THE INQUIRY.

In the course of Saturday afternoon an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the accident took place in a railway carriage at Etola. There were present the following members of the Staff of the railway: Mr. Williams, District Locomotive Superintendent, Resident; Mr. Cosserat, Executive Engineer, Mr. Scott, District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Lovell, Junior Government Inspector of Railways; Mr. Rushton, the Superintendent of Police, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Mr. Ureagh, the Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda. The station Master of Etola and the various drivers, firemen and guards of the two colliding trains were examined and the enquiry lasted several hours. A report will be issued in due course.

From the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, General Traffic Manager's Office dated Bombay, 27th June, we have received the following messsage:—

"In continuation of Agent's letter of yesterday, I beg to advise you that the following is the correct list of casualties in the accident at Itela:—

Killed.—Thirteen, including Fireman Phillips.

Injured.—Thirty-three."

We are officially supplied with the following list by the officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company:—

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

1. Rutton, widow of Heptoolabhai Kikabhai of Godhra.
2. Shankar Veshoo Palka of Khetwadi, Bombay.
3. Luxmibai, wife of Laxmanrao Appa of Baroda.
4. John Phillips, Firemen of the Express.
5. Chotia Jalla of Jumboosas, Broach District.
6. Gopanand Narayen.

And seven charred bodies carried out in a heap, among which are supposed to be

Bapoojee, Marwaree of Rutlam.

Rookma, Marwaree of Rutlam and Gopee, the child of Rookma, the remaining four not being identifiable.

INJURED.

1. Saraswati, widow of Chintamon Mahadhorao Golay, of Baroda.
2. Kanialal Dayabhai, of Baroda.
3. Keshwantrao Sowlayrao, of Baroda.
4. Wasudeo Ishwar, of Anand Taluka.
5. Narayan Bacher, of Anand Taluka.
6. Lakshunker Bapujee, of Anand Taluka.
7. Boola Dalab, of Anand Taluka.
8. Makoondrai Dowlatrai, of Broach.
9. Majunchund Chagonlal, of Anand Taluka.
10. Chotia Jala, of Broach District.
11. Khanji Purshottam.
12. Ibrahim Heptoola.
13. Narayen Bechar.
14. Kangalal Chawchand.
15. Mohat Ragat.
16. Tazei Rehman.
17. Mooljee Jetha.
18. Dorabjee Cowasjee.
19. Nariman Koowarjee.
20. Habikoola.
21. Ramjee Arjoon.
22. Chetabhai Gokalbhai.
23. Nrayen Chartamon.
24. Mowjee Hera.
25. Ramjee Khanjee.
26. Gangabhai Madhorao.
27. Dalba Mahadeo.
28. Hazarimal B.
29. J. F. Pereira, Driver of the Express.
30. Cowasjee D, Driver of the Goods train.
31. John D'Souza, Fireman of Goods train.
32. Merwanjee H, Second Guard of the Express.

Addresses of No. 10 to 27 not recorded by police.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Sir William Bisset presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, expressed great regret on behalf of the Board at the Itola accident and offered the relatives of the victims, and the injured the sincerest sympathy of the Directors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

The following telegram has been sent by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor to the Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway:—"The Governor wishes that an expression of his deep sympathy may be conveyed to all sufferers in the recent railway accident near Itola station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He would like to know the how the injured are progressing."

MARCH OF 10,000 WOMEN.

Features of the Great Procession.

London, June 12.

Ten thousand Woman Suffragists will raise their silken standards on the Embankment at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon for the march to Albert Hall. Thousands will watch the procession, with its ornamental banners picturing the forward march of woman, the bands of University women in their caps and gowns, the women doctors, a hundred strong; the actresses, writers, dramatists, artists, musicians, girl gardeners, typists, clerks, home makers of all degrees; and the long line of motorcars and carriages decorated with scarlet and white ribbons, the official colours of the march.

The National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies, the organisers of the procession, with its magnificent scarlet and white banner, will lead the van. Walking at the head will be Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., its president, easily recognisable in her scarlet Doctor's robes; at her right Miss Emily Davies, LL.D., a white-haired lady; on the left Lady Frances Balfour, sister of the Duke of Argyll. Among those who will fall into line are Lady De La Warr, Lady Russell, Lady Onslow, Lady Mabel Parry, Lady Strachey, Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Mrs. Pember Reeves, wife of the High Commissioner of New Zealand; and Miss Margaret Ashton, sister-in-law of Mr. Bryce, Ambassador at Washington.

Colonial and international delegates follow. The first carriage will contain the Rev. Anna Shaw, President of the American Woman Suffragists, and Miss Anthony, niece of Miss Susan B. Anthony; the second Mrs. McCulloch, the only woman J. P. in the United States.

WRITERS AND JOURNALISTS.

The woman walking behind the large banner bearing the arms of the Scriveners' Guild are the writers and the journalists—Mme. Sarah Grand, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Mrs. T. P. O'Conner, and Miss Cicely Hamilton, author of "Diana of Dobson's," will be among them.

The women behind the Florence Nightingale banner are trained nurses. Sportswomen and physical trainers are followed by girl gardners and farmers, graduates of Swanley and Studley.

Behind the purple banner with the lamp and fire are the home makers, a hetero-geneous company of mistresses of great mansions and domestic servants, from housekeepers to kitchenmaids.

Women's societies make an imposing array. Mrs. Hodgett, President of the Women's Co-Operative Guild, walks at the head of the co-operators. The working women have come from the Browning settlement at Walworth. Among the Liberal women is Lady Grove, niece of Lady Charlisle, and Mrs. Eva MacLaren, Lady Knightley of Fawsley will be among the Suffragist Primrose dames.

The huge grey banner with Holoway Gaol and the inscription "stone walls do not a prison make" will be escorted by Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Billington Greig, expriseners and others of the Women's Freedom League. The London Society for Woman's Suffrage brings up the rear. Of those on foot is Miss Philippa Fawsett, leading. Among those driving is Lady Henry Somerset. Miss Philippa Strachey is mistress of the pageant.

Speakers at the Albert Hall include Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Despard, and the Rev. Anna Shaw.

An interesting Golf match between "Scotland" and the "rest of the Empire" which included nine Englishmen, five Irishmen and a Welshman was played at Guindy, Madras, on the 26th instant, to celebrate the King's Birthday. The "rest of the Empire" won by nine matches to four, two being drawn.

WHAT ARE THE NEEDS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—We should not neglect the student so far as to make him only theoretically wise and skilful, and hence is the value of bifurcation in study. Some of the students should be accommodated in institutions that are set apart for the purpose of perpetuating the art and craft of the past and developing the same on refined as well as more efficient lines. The mind has to be trained to particular practical departments of knowledge which are likely to render useful service to it by earning and supplying the daily bread for its earthly vesture. The body is already supposed to be preparing itself, all along, by virtue of the vow of celibacy for a fixed period of time during which study of one side or another is being prosecuted, for making the mental capacity more enduring and cultivating it to be the parent of higher resources; as also by a proper exercise of all the limbs and muscles so that they might not give in under ordinary pressure. Institutions, too, meant not only for graduates alone, but for all indiscriminately as it has recently been the scheme for doing by extending the scope of the Tata Institute deserve to be opened in different suitable centres of India for the purpose of teaching all branches of practical learning, with an unfailing proviso that recipients, be they boys or girls, should not be allowed to leave the precints during the term of teaching, but should reside in the same under the direct watchful care of the teaching staff. After effecting, again, an entry into family life or social life, it must continue to be the aim of all never to abandon the study pursued so far with zest, but time and energy should be reserved for being devoted to the further cultivation of the mind by more closely scrutinising the ways of nature.

Here, then, it is worth while to note that compulsion is uncalled for, as it unnecessarily interferes with the sense of individual liberty and also as it tries to saddle the Government with additional burden. If we regard the Government of a place to be in no way different from the people whose interests it has been organised to safeguard and improve, then it is prudent to interfere only when the people are unable to manage their own affairs, considered economically, and when the interference secondly is decidedly capable of increasing the happiness of the people. Again, on the other hand, how can compulsion be effectual when passion or prejudice is an impenetrable barrier in the way? Poverty itself is known to all as having embarked into enterprises wherein a large quantity of money is at stake or has to be squandered away, simply to satisfy a certain passion or adore a certain prejudice; nay, even lives are sacrificed. The root, then, of all such required or desired growth is to be sought in the soil of human heart itself, which should be properly cultivated to bring about the fulfilment of the main purpose, whereunto the rod of compulsion is intended to be turned. Really speaking, it is mind everywhere that dominates matter in the course of existence.

National education presupposes as well as brings in its train rational liberty and not riotous license; and rational liberty brings into close contact all the classes among the ruled and all the individuals among the rulers, in order to assimilate the elements so discordant at present, that oneness might be harmoniously established. An individual differs widely from a nation: for a nation gets the reward of action meted out to it, as a continued whole, although individuals in ages go on changing themselves; so that what can be deemed desirable for a nation to adopt and follow out to the end must be sound and capable of bearing permanently successful results. On the other hand, morality is more enduring than physical force or material sources of happiness, and the basis on which a nation can stand for ever can be, rationally considered, no other than the moral one, which, therefore, must be built wider in scope and stronger in structure. Education should be, then, so imparted as to raise the capacity of the nation for doing good to each other as also to foreign nations that form a specious relation under the genus humanity. If in a nation teachers and social guides of all sorts and denominations exist, and if by overhauling the old system of education they aim at improving the condition in all quarters of the nation, let so much be borne in mind that soon after shaking off lethargy, they have to shake off evil propensities and work with a persisting firmness to lay an impregnable moral foundation. As pointed out by a wise man, literature is the life of a nation and education its strength; consequently, if it be true that life without strength is not worth living and secondly that in life strength is to be increased by steady endeavours in order to make life cheerful, the education of a nation has to be improved after a due consideration of all the possible standpoints that deserve attention. It should be unsectarian and undenominational but merely national, no matter whether it be general or technical in its scope. The use of art and industry as based upon scientific truths, is not only unquestionable but it is calculated to ameliorate the present condition of the Indian nation. Technical education has been noted already to be developing the originality as well as the powers of observation of the learner and, at the same time, to be duly cultivating the senses and the faculty of judgment. The first aim of the pioneers of national education who endeavour to give a lasting impetus to the teaching of art and industry on scientific lines ought to be not the less keen in removing, on the one hand, the poverty of hereditary artists and encouraging them by exerting all their energy to stick seriously as well as piously to their arts and crafts. Hence is it that even in the midst of the curriculum for general education, on the side of Madras, Bengal and to a certain extent of Bombay as well, the art of drawing and simpler forms of design-making has been recommended as a necessary part.

Reforms of a far-reaching character, again, can be introduced in the system of education only when the time is ripe for them; and trying to overhaul the existing system is not a whit less than such reform. National education to be practically useful and felicitous must take cognizance of the fact that cordiality of relations must be established, in working out a scheme in this direction, between the different races at present existing in India. When the unifying influences were set to work as an inauguration ceremony by Akbar, for instance, the temples of religious worship were studiously and scrupulously kept separate but institutions for secular learning would never have been set apart different for different races or creeds, if education had made so much advance as it has done in our times. Our common subjection to the benign British Government and also the system of education that now obtains have avowedly taught us tolerance, forbearance or indifference to the petty unnecessary differences existing among different races. In order to be proud of a nationality in the long run, the varied interests of all sects and all races in India should have their co-ordination and co-operation carefully balanced by their own mutual efforts as encouraged, nay stimulated, by the Government. If any profitable opportunity has to be availed of in regard to the discovery of a sovereign balm for India's welfare and greater prosperity, it is to be done so in establishing peaceful relations in all the varied activities of life among the so-called heterogeneous races that dwell on the surface of the soil, without tolerating or permitting any degree of isolation or estrangement, be they classes among the rulers or the ruled. If, again, there be hardly any scope for cementing such a tie in the midst of private social life of Indians, it is to be found and enlarged in the direction of education which occupies the mind, the heart, the body and in fact the whole personality of the student for years together, beginning of course from infancy itself and which consequently should be national only in the sense of cosmopolitan or undenominational. Working on the same desk or the same anvil would blot out prejudices that have unfortunately existed for long among the children of God; and would found the pure spirit of patriotism on a very firm basis. Even the late Justice M. G. Ranade has observed that "every effort on the part of either Hindus or Mahomedans to regard their interests as separate or distinct and every attempt made by the two communities to create schools and interests among themselves and to heal up wounds inflicted by mutual hatred of caste and creed must be deprecated on all hands. Otherwise the prospect of an Indian nationality would be as distant as ever, and real love of country remain not an article of faith but a meaningless show on the platform."

For this purpose, common ideas, common actions and common habits must be established only as a natural consequence of common speech. Common speech requires a 'lingua franca' for India which can be a common medium of imparting education, general or technical but of a national type necessarily, to youths of India without any distinction. Much better would it be if technical education were imparted to learners through a common medium, so that throughout the length and breadth of the country, the same books might be safely adopted and the same methods might be conveniently followed. The question next arising is: what language is fit to be chosen as the common vernacular of all India, to which the answer need not be sought farther than the fact that it can be no other than Hindi, as established on all hands. And this is not a less momentous issue than others, since on the happy choice of a common medium of the exchange of ideas generally depends the enlightenment and consequent unity of the nation. The language under reference, moreover, has an evident advantage of being a medium of acceptance common to the rulers and the ruled. It cannot but be accepted as a patent fact that English, and the English people generally, have manifested their potent and unmistakable force in making the early precursors of unity felt everywhere; and it may be that in times to come who knows that a turn might not come for the English language to be selected as the common vernacular of all the races of India. The popular organs in India are chiefly the press and the platform and the chief medium of conveying ideas is up till now no other than English. The only organs of sense that communicate thought are the ear, the eye and the tongue and the only instruments known to serve the purpose are reading, speaking and writing which are actions more generally carried on in English in order to facilitate intercourse between races and races, whether they live in Bengal or Bombay or Madras and any other part of India. Besides this, English is a key to unlock the valuable treasury of Western knowledge that is alone calculated to ensure wordly rise and prosperity to the East. It is, however, not quite an unsuitable idea that Hindi or any other language should be made a common spoken vernacular for all the four corners of India; and at the same time, a common alphabetic character such as the Devnagari Lips should be chosen as the All-India written language, as has already been expressed to be the earnest wish of some of the well-meaning advocates of national prosperity; yet it is something like waiting and watching the growth and fruit-bearing condition of a favourite mango-tree while another tree has already commenced to bear a fruitful crop of mangoes worth eating and enjoying. For, English has been so far domiciled in the land that the very successors and representatives of those very orthodox preceptors—who belong to the sacred class—that enforced a second bath upon others who talked in English on the seat of dinner after once having bathed their bodies clean for the purpose, under the fancied authority of the couplet—"Na vadet yavanim bhasham, praniah kantha gatairapa"—enjoy, in a certain measure, their feast while talking with their companions in no other language but English, with due zest.

It should, therefore, be the aim of educationists as also of authorities to improve the position of the English language as much as possible; and make it as an avowedly recognised common language of learned persons, fixing Hindi withal as an optional language, at the outset, in all schools and colleges in India, and secondly, as a medium of instructions necessarily in lower classes of schools such as Primary and Middle (Anglo-Vernacular) school classes. If the experiment in this direction happens to be crowned with success, it is but meet and proper that a step higher might be safely climbed after the vision is broadened and the understanding widened to see things as they really are, in course of time and fitness of things. The comparative ease in the Northern and other parts of India will be sufficient to be a set-off for the very great difficulty confronted in the South, as already pointed out by the learned experience of leading educationists; and yet, we hope to live and learn further and further. The only precaution to be taken is with regard to a very hasty jump in any direction. And where is the necessity of making a sweeping assertion of any sort? The wide ocean of the world is ever open for being drawn upon and the contents are no other than knowledge formed of small drops of experience that has more to do with ages than mere individuals. Where is the need of pleading for a National University with Hindi as the only and absolute medium of instruction and independent thought, if the ends of National education are adequately satisfied by other nearer and more straightforward means that tend to introduce only a few healthy changes and evinces the sympathy and co-operation of all, without going to the injurious length of revolutionising the existing state of things? Mere sentiment need not be allowed to be under the sway of momentary passion, without affording any scope for the peaceful exercise of order-loving reason. The Rev. R. A. Humes would take his stand, while preaching a precious lesson, upon the principle embodied in the words: "Every man is more or less biassed. But good self-control in an individual or a community or a nation requires the habit of considering the various phases of a question before making decisions." The Scientist would feel his ground, by means of experiments and gathering experience would make it firm for a stand and wait pretty long for arriving at a general application of truth. And the Vedantist, too, would act a grass-hopper—Trinajava-Quka—who is obstinate enough to raise up the hind legs before being successful in ascertaining the stability of his position in the next division of space, by climbing firmly with his fore legs; so do all sages in all times and in all climes.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. MEHTA.

Daji Raj High School, Wadhwan City.
June 26th.

The death of Paulus, once perhaps the most famous of all the diggers at the Parisian Cafes Chantants, recalls that strange episode in French history when General Boulanger suddenly became the hero of the nation. Nothing did so much for that pinchbeck Pretender than Paulus's singing of *En Revenant de la Revue*, and perhaps a song never came so near to changing the face of a great country. Unquestionably it was the fame brought by this song of Paulus which inspired the bitter description of the prancing General as a "St. Arnaud du Cafe Concert" that did so much to wreck his chances.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

COURT.—The King and Queen and Princess Victoria sailed from Port Victoria in the Victoria and Albert early on Saturday. The meeting between King Edward and the Emperor Nicholas took place on Tuesday at Reval. Their Majesties exchanged visits, and afterwards all the Royal and Imperial visitors gathered on board the Pole Star for luncheon. At night there was a banquet on board the "Standart." The King, responding to a cordial speech by the Tsar, said he believed the recent Anglo-Russian agreement would more closely unite the two nations, and also conduce to the settlement of momentous questions in the future, and help very greatly to maintain the peace of the world.—It is proposed to erect a statue of the King at Oxford.

Art.—On Saturday Mr. G. Clausen, R. A., lectured on "Painting" at the Southwork and Lambeth Free Loan Picture Exhibition.

Children's Teeth.—Extraordinary figures showing the general neglect and decay of school children's teeth were given at the British Dental Association's meeting on Saturday.

Conferences.—The Co-operative Congress has been held at Newport, Mon.—At two conferences of friendly societies, dissatisfaction with the age limit of 70 in the Government's old-age pension scheme has been expressed.—The National Union of Clerks and the National Association of Grocers' Assistants have also held their conferences.

Cambridge University.—Mr. Wm. Bateson, F.R.S. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been selected to the new chair of biology.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Melbourne, on Tuesday, dedicated the north and south turrets and portal of the new west front on Hereford Cathedral.—The Bishop of Birmingham gave an address on "Modernism" at the Cowley Fathers' Westminster house last week.—Professor Kruger, of Glessen, lectured on "Dogma and History" in London on Tuesday in connexion with the Unitarian anniversaries.—The Australian League had a reception on Wednesday for the Australian bishops and delegates now in London.

German Workmen 120 in number, guests of the Traval Club at the Browning Settlement, arrived in London on Sunday.

Ireland—The Archbishop of Tuam has publicly denounced cattle-driving.—Five men have been imprisoned for contempt of Court in connexion with cattle-drives.—The United Irish League of Great Britain has unanimously condemned the action of Catholic organizations in attempting to divide the Irish vote at byelections.

Labour.—The Miners' Federation has decided upon affiliation with the Parliamentary Labour party.

Lord Dudley was entertained on Wednesday at Dudley before his departure for Australia.

Mr. John Burns, at the Ealing Garden Suburb on Monday, opened a new recreation ground, and condemned the tendency for the individual to become less and the mass more in meetings, sports, and legislation.

Music and Drama.—"Armide" was revived at the Royal Opera on Saturday.—A romantic comedy, "The Two Pins," has appeared at the Aldwych Theatre, and "The Prince and the Beggar Maid," a romantic drama, at the Lyceum.

Naval and Military.—Our Military Correspondent comments on the recruiting returns of the new Territorial Force.—Mr. Arnold-Forster compares the new force to "the Emperor's new clothes."—The new naval victualling and canteen arrangements are now expected to save the men £500,000 in the year.—A singular accident occurred on board the "Irresistible" in Portland Roads on Tuesday. She took in water at such a rate that the engines were submerged.

Parliament.—The House of Commons on the 4th refused by 225 to 59 to reduce the Foreign Office vote as a protest against the King's visit to Russia. Reassembling on the 10th after a short Whitsuntide holiday, the House considered the Customs and Inland Revenue Estimates,

Patents granted in 1907 number 16,272 as against 14,707 in 1906.

Socialism—The 50th anniversary of Robert Owen's death was celebrated at Lanark on Saturday.

Tariff Reform was approved on Saturday by the Oxford Union, after a speech by Mr. Bonar Law.

The National Eisteddford of Wales to be held next year in London was proclaimed on Wednesday with the accustomed ancient ceremonial, in a Pardic circle in the Inner Templegardens.

The Orient in London was opened last week by Mr. Churchill, who spoke on objections to mission work. A pageant, or modern miracleplay, is presented daily at this exhibition.

Whit Monday was fine in the London district, but for a brief shower. Great crowds flocked to the open-air resorts and to the country.

Wills.—Mr. R H Wood's estate is valued at £676,000; Mr. Balmanno Squire's, at £32,079; Mr. G A Partridge's, £69,641; Mr. F. Abel Smith's £541,846; Mr. G R Glendinning's, £42,690; Mrs. Bookey's, £46,907; Mr. J C Walker's, £84,850; Mr. G Ball's, £143,422; Mrs. H. E. Steele's, £53,389.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Parliament has risen for three months. The Senate Harbour and Coast Defence Bill and the Old Age Pensions Bill were passed.

Canada.—Ontario elections have increased the already large Conservative majority in the provincial legislature. In Quebec, the Liberal majority has been reduced, but is still very large.—The awards for compensation to Chinese and Japanese for losses caused by last September's riot will raise the cost of that outbreak to £10,000.

New Zealand.—Opinion in favour of compulsory military service and an increased naval contribution is growing.—The Prime Minister says that last year's revenue was £9,065,000, the highest recorded.—The Minister of Labour says that the conciliation boards have developed into Courts where all chance of conciliation disappears.

South Africa.—The German Colonial Secretary was entertained by the German community in Cape Town on Saturday. He left for Mossel Bay next day.—Our Correspondent in Cape Colony says he has reason for stating that the Ministry will not proceed with negotiations for closer union without paying due regard to the representations of the Opposition.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidential Contest.—Mr. Taft is likely to be nominated for the Presidency on the first ballot at the Republican Covention.

Mr. Croker's idea of taking the Philae temple from Egypt to New York has not been warmly received.

Mr. W. B. Gillette, the convicted vice-president of the Mutual Life, has been liberated on appeal.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—An Anti-Duelling Congress has been held at Budapest.

Bulgaria.—The general election on Sunday proved a complete "debacle" for the Opposition.

China.—Sir Walter Hillier has been appointed Adviser to the Chinese Government.—The revolutionary commanders in the South express friendship for foreign countries, but hostility to Manchu rule at home.—China has apologized for the killing of a French officer and six native soldiers by troops in Yunnan.

France.—The President will visit London privately in August or September.—The International Miners' Federation has held its annual congress in Paris.—Serious labour riots have occurred in and near the capital.—M. Remy, a wealthy ex-stock-broker, was murdered mysteriously in his bedroom on Sunday.—M. Lemoine has not yet succeeded in making his promised diamond.

Germany.—The Social Democrats are expected to hold six seats in the new Prussian Chamber.—A sergeant and others have been sent to prison for brutal conduct to recruits.—While riding on Wednesday, the Empress fell from her horse, but was little the worse.

Japan and Russia.—In connexion with the unveiling of a monument to the Russian dead at Port Arthur, the Japanese press declares that there has grown up between Russia and Japan a sentiment of profound mutual respect.

Montenegro.—In the State trial at Cettigne evidence has been given implicating the Crown prince of Servia in the manufacture of bomb to be used against prince Nicholas.

Persia.—Panic prevails in Teheran, which is under military occupation. The Shah, who is increasing his forces hourly, has issued a proclamation against agitators, but affirming loyalty to the Constitution. Thousands of armed nationalists are rallying round the Parliament.

Portugal.—The Chamber of Deputies has carried by overwhelming majorities resolutions of confidence in the Government. The Government has negotiated a loan of £500,000.

Spain.—An internal loan of £5,714,285 is to be issued.

Sweden.—The Riksdag has passed several important financial measures.

Russia.—The Duma persists in refusing money for new battleships till naval administration is reformed.

The Balkans.—Turkey has promised Bulgaria to destroy the Greek and Servian terrorist bands, who appear to be continuing their outrages in Macedonia. A massacre of Greeks by Bulgarians is also reported.—A draft scheme for the proposed Danube-Adriatic Railway has been signed in Paris.

Obituary.—Sir H. T. Wrenfordsley; Major-General Swanston; Major B. H. Gunston; Mr. W. E. Lenthall; the Rev. W. H. Milman; the Marquis Prinetti.

Penny Postage to places in Morocco served by the British Post Office comes into force next Monday.

Sport.—The King's colt Minoru won the Great Surrey Foal Stakes at Epsom last week and the Derby Winner, Signorinetta won the Oaks.—In country cricket last week, Surrey beat Somerset by an innings and 204: Kent beat Derbyshire by an innings and 18, Middlesex beat Gloucestershire by three wickets, and Yorkshire beat Worcestershire by 69 runs. Sussex beat Cambridge University by nine wickets. On Tuesday Essex beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 275. On Wednesday Middlesex beat Somerset by an innings and 111, Derbyshire beat Hampshire by 36 runs, Worcestershire beat Warwickshire by seven wickets, Leicestershire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 54, Yorkshire, beat Lancashire at Sheffield by 193; Sussex drew with Kent and Surrey with Notts.—The mother country's Rugby football team lost their first match against New Zealand last week.—The golf champion (Massy), J. H. Taylor, and A. Herd all scored 140 for 36 holes at Ruchill on Saturday. C. H. Mayo has reduced his Burhill 18 holes record to 66.—On Monday, Mr. Nazarro covered a lap of the Brooklands motor course at the rate of 111 1-2 miles an hour.—"Times."

INDIAN REFORMS.

Lord Morley's Plans.

FAR-REACHING SCHEME.

MORE NATIVES ON THE COUNCILS.

POSSIBLE ARMY CHANGES.

London, June 13.

Two years have passed since the authorities in India were invited to make known their views on the subject of administrative reform. Various schemes were submitted, in the hope of evolving some common plan, which while safeguarding our position and the interests of the many and divergent races and creeds and classes, would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people.

Lord Morley approached this question not only with an open mind, but with a due sense of its difficulties and complexities. It is perhaps too early to say that he has reached a definite conclusion, though it is possible to indicate with some precision the general lines upon which he may be expected to act.

It is acknowledged on all sides that the time has come for giving to the natives of India a greater share in the government of the country. At the present moment the affairs of India are administered by the Governor-General, who is the representative of the King; and a Council consisting of five members, besides the Commander-in-Chief, who may be, and in practice always is appointed an extraordinary member. With this body, and with its control over Finance and the Army, it is not proposed to interfere, though the time may not be distant when the military department of the Secretary of State in London will be strengthened, and the powers now exercised by the Commander-in-Chief in India will be distributed among the members of a regular headquarters staff.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL INCREASED.

For legislative, as distinct from executive, purposes the Governor-General's Council is increased by the addition of sixteen members, of whom six are officials appointed by the Viceroy and ten are non-official. It is proposed to add to these members—of whom eight are natives of India—a certain number of representatives chosen by the Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Zemindars, or wealthy landowners. The distribution is necessary in order to safeguard the interests of powerful minorities, who, under the present system, find it impossible to resist the overwhelming numbers of the Hindoo population and the activity and influence of the vakil, or lawyer.

Madras and Bombay, which are still termed Presidencies, have governors and councils which for legislative purposes have twenty additional members, of whom nine may be officials. The proposal is to extend this number by members selected in the same manner as the new members of the legislative council of the Governor-General. This principle will also be applied to the provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Agra, Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma, which are under Lieutenant-Governors—without executive councils, though having legislative councils with nominated members—and to the Central and North West Provinces, which are under Chief Commissioners.

A Council of Notables who shall represent the ruling classes of India has been suggested, but it is feared that disputes as to the order of their precedence—always a difficulty in India—would prove an insuperable obstacle to the utility of such an assembly.

Other proposals have been submitted to the Secretary of State, such as the establishment of district councils, which it is believed would create a more active interest in local administration, and the extension of native control over purely municipal affairs.

Out of these various schemes, which have engaged the attention of the Secretary of State and his advisers, it is hoped soon to formulate a plan that will meet with approval. The difficulties are great, for it is the wish of all concerned that the reforms shall have a practical character, and that they will prepare the way for granting to the natives of India an even greater share in the duties and responsibilities of government.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

REPRESSION OF INDIAN SEDITION.

The New Legislation.—In the House of Commons on Thursday, June 11, Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister whether the House would have an opportunity of discussing the new proposals of the Government of India for restricting the freedom of the Press before they were sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Buchanan (who replied) said: As the hon. member is doubtless aware, the Explosive Bill and the Newspaper Bill were passed at a meeting of the Legislative Council on Monday, and are now law. No formal assent by the Secretary of State is necessary. I ought, however, to state that the Acts are framed in accordance with views approved by him after full consideration. The full text of the Newspaper Act is being telegraphed home; when it arrives it will be laid on the table and circulated forthwith.

Dr. Rutherford: As I understand there is a "blocking" motion on this important subject, may I ask the Prime Minister whether he will press forward his motion in order that the House may be enabled to deal with this urgent matter?

Mr. Asquith: I have done my best. I put down the motion the other day, and hoped it would have been passed. Unless we can get it by general consent. I despair of carrying it.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Can the Prime Minister say when the Indian Budget will be taken?

Mr. Asquith: I cannot say at present. It will be brought forward at reasonably early date.

Mr. Rees: Will the "blocking" motion avail to prevent the discussion of this matter on the Indian Budget?

The Speaker: No. The matter will be open for discussion on the introduction of the Indian Budget.

Sir H. Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the new Indian Press Act provided that there should be no procedure before a Court in dealing with offending newspapers, and that the Government would simply instruct a magistrate, who would enter the office of the offending publication, close it at once with the aid of the police, and confiscate the plant: or whether the law provided for a judicial element in each stage of the process, and, if so, what procedure was laid down.

Mr. Buchanan: We have not yet received the full text of the Act as passed, which is to be telegraphed to-day. Until it is before the Secretary of State perhaps the hon. member will be content with my assurance that the statement to which he refers is wholly inaccurate, and that the law provides for the hearing of parties by the magistrate and for an appeal to the High Court.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to state, with regard to the recent fighting at Kargha, how many prisoners were taken by the British General; and what was the number of the enemy wounded.

Mr. Buchanan: No information has been received as to the numbers of wounded or prisoners in the recent fighting. I am informed that the Pathan invariably carries away his wounded, and does not usually hold positions long enough to enable pr

J'ACCUSE.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller's Letter.

The following is the full text of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's letter to the "Times" under this heading:—

I have kept a long silence on Indian affairs, as I was unwilling to do anything which might detract from the credit of a Government whose power of maintaining order rests very greatly upon the estimation in which it is held. But the Government has failed to maintain order in India. I am urged by my friends in India—English and Indian—to speak out; and as it is really desirable that the British public should know how matters stand, and I have special knowledge of the situation, I have decided to address you.

THE POSITION IN E. BENGAL.

First, let it be realised how greatly—and how rapidly—the position has deteriorated during the past eighteen months. At the risk of seeming egotistical I must speak of my own experiences; what I say will be confirmed by any Englishman who was in Eastern Bengal at the time. The partition of Bengal was not of my doing; but, as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province, I became the figure-head of the reform, and was the subject of bitter, unceasing vituperation in the Bengalee Press. Representative bodies that were dominated by Bengalees refused to vote me the usual formal addresses of welcome, and non-official Bengalees abstained from calling upon me. But the manifestations of discontent went no further. I spent much time on tour in the interior, and visited every part of the partitioned area, without guard or escort. Attended only by an Aide-de-camp, and sometimes altogether unattended, I rode through all the large towns, along streets densely crowded with spectators; but I only once was offered anything approaching discourtesy; and during my monsoon tour, just before my resignation, it became clear that the opposition was softening. Local Councils commenced to vote addresses of welcome; towns were illuminated in my honour; and on my arrival at Dacca, two days before I was thrown over by the Government, non-official Bengalee gentlemen met me in large numbers, subsequently attending a reception at Government House, and assuring me that the trouble was nearly ended. Yet I could hardly be accused of deferring to the agitators. I had employed special Police though I was obliged by the Government to withdraw them. I had endeavoured to enforce discipline in schools and colleges, though here, again, I was left unsupported. On my first arrival at Dacca I found that English ladies could not take an evening drive without fear of insult; and I received from a deputation of leading Mahomedan gentlemen, bitter complaints of the indignities to which respectable Mahomedans were being subjected in the streets. I stopped without difficulty the shouting of cries which were intended to be insulting; and it is a singular testimony to the law-abiding character of the people at that time—and was made the most of, as such, by the Government of India—that when a crowd of Calcutta lawyers, journalists, and schoolmasters visited Barisal in the new Province in order to inaugurate a carnival of agitation, the people of Barisal, assembled to witness their arrival, refused to join in the cry of "Bande Mataram"; and some of the Calcutta leaders refused to eat or drink that evening in consequence! What a change has since come over the land! The force of special Police has been doubled, trebled, quadrupled. But, under the pretence of a commercial boycott, there has been a progress from insults to riots, from riots to assassinations; and at the present moment there is an uneasy feeling that the country is undermined with dangerous mutinous forces. The glory of England is dropping from us. There is no Englishman who should not blush for shame to know that in many places our women cannot venture outside their houses without fear of insult. So does a school deteriorate when discipline is relaxed, and the staff has lost respect.

ABANDONED BY GOVERNMENT.

Why has a seditious spirit grown so rapidly? Because we are supposed to be afraid. And not without good reason. Take my own case. I must "speak as a fool," for it is pertinent to my argument to say that I was well-known in India to be considerate in my dealing with the people of the country, and sympathetic towards their aspirations. Until I was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province, references to me in the Calcutta Extremist Press were, indeed, as often complimentary as the reverse. My final letter of protest was crossed by one from the Viceroy, in which he referred to the tour I was then making in the plains, to guide the distribution of famine relief, as likely to "prove to my enemies, what my friends already knew, that there was no kinder-hearted or more sympathetic man in India." In a country of strong caste feeling what could be thought of the abandonment by Englishmen of one of their fellows in contempt of experienced advice at Calcutta and at Whitehall, because he represented a policy—the partition of Bengal—which the Government has not dared to reverse, and because he endeavoured to maintain the public peace by measures which have since been necessarily adopted? Plainly it could only have been ascribed to cowardice. Remember that my abandonment meant the abandonment of the non-official Europeans, and, moreover, the abandonment of the Mahomedans to such expedients as were to hand. Their only expedient was violence, for which large numbers have suffered imprisonment.

TIMID ADMINISTRATION.

Next, as regards the partition. The Government made up its mind that it was to stand. Why did it not say so definitely and courageously? The replies to questions put in Parliament have positively been incitements to violence, as they have always indicated the possibility of reconsideration, at first if new arguments, and, later on, if new facts, were forthcoming. Is it strange if the disaffected in India have thought that rioting and outrage would serve the purpose of one and of the other? An awkward division in Parliament has been eluded, and from this point of view indefiniteness may have been politic. But human nature in India is slow in its more of nervousness than of skill.

Again, the attitude of the Government towards the boycott has disheartened its friends in India and encouraged its enemies. The boycott was, from the very commencement, violently anti-British, and its agencies have stopped short of nothing which could bring us into contempt. Yet the references of Government to the movement have been deprecatory rather than condemnatory; in speech and leaflet more pains have been taken to evince solicitude for the industries of the country than detestation for the violence and injustice with which it has been attempted to secure them a monopoly. A people harassed by picketing and counter-picketing does not appreciate a spirit of philosophic detachment in its rulers. It ascribes it to funk.

But it will be said, the Government actually went so far as to arrest two of the arch agitators and deport them without form of trial. True; but it let them out again almost immediately, and in the eyes of the country is weaker than if it had never laid hands upon them. It seemed to find the metal too hot.

We have had eloquent words, courageous words to the contrary. But words count for little in the [illegible] speculation as to what they [illegible] real. It is their [illegible]

men. What has the Government done to repress gross misbehaviour in schools and colleges? It issued a circular commending action of the kind which when taken by me, it had disapproved; the circular was openly defied, and it lies a dead letter. It passed, after much talking, a law by which seditious meetings could be prohibited. It has not ventured to put the law into force, and riotous assemblies have been held in defiance of the law and have spread even to peaceful Madras. It has undertaken some press prosecutions. But under the law as it stands, the results have been quite farcical, and no effort has been made to strengthen the law, and render it efficient for its professed purpose.

WORTHLESS REFORMS.

The reforms that have been instituted in the composition of the Legislative Councils appear from the circumstances attending their institution to have been dictated by fear. They seemed not to be given but to be extorted; we appeared to be hunting for conciliatory sugar-plums. I have always been convinced of the expediency—the necessity—of gradually advancing the natives of the country to greater weight in Council and to higher posts in office. But no worse occasion could have been taken for the manifestation of liberal sympathies. And, what is worse the reforms when examined are exceedingly unsatisfying—indeed, they offer little or no response to the aspirations of the day. The sugar-plum not only appears to have been offered in fear; it is of the poorest quality.

Do I believe, then, that, if the situation had been met with more wisdom, with greater firmness, India could have long continued unchanged? Certainly not. For the last fifty years we ourselves, in schools and colleges, have been engendering and fostering aspirations which are gradually restoring to the country its political self-respect. We have recognised, though not perhaps always quite adequately, that scope must be afforded to these aspirations, and that our legislation must conform more and more to the wishes of the educated classes even at the cost of forgoing a just interference on behalf of the poor man. Our sails must be trimmed with increasing care to the wind of popular opinion, a wind which must be reckoned with as a growing force. But the whirlwind under which India is now tossed and torn has, so to speak, come about rather by accident than by evolution, and has been generated by mistakes in the art of Government. Human nature has been ignored, experience disregarded, and we are paying the penalty. It is probably not too late, by courage and firmness, to exercise the storm; and it is the earnest hope of all well-meaning men in India, of whatever caste or creed, that the Government will now take to governing.

COMMENT IN THE "TIMES."

The "Times" in an article on Sir B. Fuller's letter says:—

The remarkable letter from Sir Bampfylde Fuller on the situation in India, deserves close attention at the present critical juncture in the affairs of the Dependency. No man has a better right to speak his mind upon the forces of sedition and anarchy which are disturbing the peace of India than the late Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. He was the first official in high place to encounter subversive and revolutionary agitation in an organised form. He tried to deal with it effectively, and did in fact do much to pacify the new Province placed under his control. He was left to face unsupported and almost undefended a storm of unjustifiable abuse in India and in Parliament, and at length found himself compelled to resign because his efforts to enforce disciplinary measures in schools, which were acknowledged hotbeds of sedition, received no encouragement at the hands of his official superiors. The proposals which brought about the termination of his Indian career are now recognised to have been wise and prudent and moderate. In his retirement Sir Bampfylde Fuller has hitherto preserved almost complete silence. He has not sought to defend his past actions, to explain his policy, or to laud his own prescience. If he comes forward now it is, he says only because he has special knowledge of the situation, and feels that he should speak out at last. It is clear that some at least of the accusations of Sir Bampfylde Fuller are amply justified. British rule in India has of late grown strangely timorous and apologetic. We do not even now wish to discourage the promulgation of necessary reforms in due season, but we should prefer to hear something first about the prevention of revolutionary conspiracies and the checking of the systematic encouragement of murder. Though we are inclined to agree in the main with Sir Bampfylde Fuller that the responsible authorities in India and in England have too long been unwilling to admit the growth of a menacing situation, we assume that the alarming events of the past few weeks have at last awakened them to the possibilities which lie behind the agitation and unrest. When Oriental peoples discover that by making enough noise they can drive a Lieutenant-Governor from office, and when they realise that systematic violence and the most rebellious forms of propaganda are met solely with pleasant promises of liberal legislation, they are quick enough to advance to further excesses. However, we take it for granted that the Government of India have learned their lesson, and are about to act with that courage and firmness which Sir Bampfylde Fuller and all others who have the welfare of India at heart so earnestly desire to see exercised. A grave responsibility rests upon Lord Morley and Lord Minto, who have to deal with conditions such as the British in India have never before been called upon to face. We think it will probably be found that, if they have waited long and patiently, and perhaps too hopefully, for more favourable symptoms in India, they will not now flinch from the issue before them.

LORD ROSEBERY'S APPEAL.

Self-Reliance, and not Leaning on the State.

London, June 12.

Lord Rosebery, in his address at Glasgow to-day as new Chancellor of the University, said that in return for what the State did the University should give back picked men, and now also picked women. A University, by training and by character, influenced the generation.

Was not, humanly speaking, that Scottish characteristic of self-reliance the heart of Scottish independence and of Scottish success? That was the stamp the would fain see the University affix on her teaching. Everything was being done to swamp self-reliance, to make it superfluous, and almost ridiculous. In all political parties mechanical organisation overruled individual opinion and independent thought and opinion were banned and condemned. Politics were made for men, not men for politics; politics should embody certain principles and not be a mere shibboleth.

WANTED SELF-RELIANCE.

He should like to see the Universities train men to think for themselves and act for themselves, men who would absolutely refuse to harness their intellects to the current cant of the day. He would have self-reliance, the quality which was being daily sapped, the away mark of the university. It was by self-reliance that the Scots had thriven, even in England.

They did not ask much from the State, but the State invited them every day to lean upon it. Their motto was "level up," while the creed of modern civilisation was level down. Let the Government have a finger in every pie, probing, propyin, disturbing.

Every day the area for initiative was being narrowed; every day the standing ground of self-reliance was being undermined; every day the public, with the best intentions no doubt, infringed on the individual. The nation was being taken into custody by the State.

It was not by leaning on State support that Drake, Raleigh, and Hastings succeeded, but by relying on themselves, in spite of their Government. It was self-reliance that built the Empire; it was by self-reliance that it might be [illegible]

GLADIATOR VERDICT.

Captain Lumsden Dismissed his Ship.

London, June 12.

The trial by court-martial of Captain Walter Lumsden, who was in command of the cruiser "Gladiator," the wreck of which off the Isle of Wight on April 25, after collision with the American liner "St. Paul," resulted in twenty-seven of the cruiser's officers and men losing their lives, concluded at Portsmouth to-day. The Court found that the charge against Captain Lumsden of hazarding his ship had been partly proved, but that he hazarded the ship by default, and not by negligence. Then, after further deliberation, the following sentence was delivered:—

The Court having found the charge against the prisoner partly proved, and having taken into consideration the difficult position in which he was placed by the "St. Paul" not having complied with articles 15a and 16 for preventing collisions at sea, and having also taken into consideration that all possible steps were taken by the prisoner after the collision to save his ship and prevent loss of life, and the high state of discipline of the officers and men under his command adjudges him to be reprimanded and dismissed his ship.

CAPTAIN'S WRITTEN DEFENCE.

In a written statement of defence Captain Lumsden said that at the time of the collison he was steaming a correct course at a speed of nine miles an hour. As the range of visibility was half a mile, and the "Gladiator" was extremely handy under helm, he submitted that the speed could not be considered in any way excessive.

When the "St. Paul" was sighted half a point off the port bow, she was, he said, reported to have sounded two blasts, and to be going to port. He approved of the order starboard given by Lieutenant Maingay from his own observation of the "St. Paul" altering her course. As to the speed of the St. Paul—14.5 knots—in such thick weather, Captain Lumsden submitted that it was quite unjustifiable. Moreover, he said, she should have sounded warning signals. Had such signals been sounded, the "Gladiator" would have had earlier warning, and thus the risk of collision would have been minimised.

The verdict of the court-martial means that Captain Lumsden will not receive any pay until the Admiralty see fit to employ him again, and his prospects of promotion may materially suffer.

THE NEW THAMES TUNNEL.

Opened by the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Driven under the Thames from Rotherhithe to Stepney at a cost of about £2,000,000, the Rotherhithe Tunnel was to-day opened with a golden key by the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess. The tunnel, which was built under powers obtained by the London County Council, provides a much-needed link between North and South London. It is regarded as another triumph of British engineering skill, being the largest boring of its character in the world.

Their Royal Highnesses left Marlborough House with an escort of the Household Cavalry at about a quarter to three, and drove to the southern end of the tunnel via Westminster Bridge Tower Bridge-road, and Spa-road. Practically the whole of Rotherhithe and those streets of Bermondsey through which the Royal procession passed were gay with bunting and various decorations. It was noticeable that some of the smaller houses in poorer districts had taken particular pains with their decorations.

ADDRESS FROM THE MAYOR.

Outside Bermondsey Town Hall their Royal Highnesses received an address at the hands of the Mayor, recording the appreciation of the great interest the Prince and Princess had always evinced in all matters connected with the comfort and welfare of the people.

The archway at the entrance of the tunnel approach and the four-cornered buildings were prettily decorated, the arms of the London County Council on either side being surmounted by those of the Prince of Wales. A Guard of Honour composed of the 5th Battalion County of London Regiment (Prince of Wales's On Civil Service) was stationed at the entrance, and a band provided by the same regiment helped to enliven the proceedings before the arrival of the Royal party. Some 3,000 schoolchildren had been drawn up on either side of the approach to the tunnel while the pathways were lined with a number of workmen who had been engaged in the work of construction.

A ROYAL "SHAKE HANDS."

As the Royal carriage drove up, Mr. Robinson, chairman of the London County Council, stepped forward and handed the Prince a golden key. Their Royal Highnesses then alighted and made an inspection of the approach the Prince unlocking the gate. The Princess looked charming in a blue dress with a long white coat trimmed with white fur and a white hat with blue and white feathers. The Prince, seeing some of the contractor's men on the stand, insisted upon their being presented to him and cordially shook hands with the foreman. The Royal party then reentered their carriages, and, followed by the chairman and other members of the Council, drove through the tunnel.

On their return through Stepney their Royal Highnesses received an address from the Mayor of Stepney, and the Royal procession subsequently passed through Aldgate, Cornhill, and along the Embankment on the way to Marlborough House.

Fifty boys from the training ship Warspite were inspected by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House to-day.

"I hope that when you go to sea you will not forget the excellent training you have received on board the Warspite," said his Royal Highness, in addressing the boys.

NEW YORK RACING DOOMED.

Heavy Depreciation of Race-course Property.

New York, June 13.

The Betting Acts passed on Tuesday and enforced yesterday precipitated a short-lived riot at Gravesend racecourse, where a crowd of two hundred idle bookmakers jeered and hooted the police and attempted to rescue one of their number who had been arrested for violating the laws.

Although the new measures cannot prevent betting on credit or suppress private bets between friends they have put an effectual stop to the operations of the legion of bookmakers who attend the New York race courses.

This means, according to accepted opinion, the extinction of public interest in horse racing, and, if the estimates published are to be relied upon, a loss in the value of racecourse property in New York State of from £16,000,000 to £26,000,000.

Hotel keepers bewail the new laws and Saratoga, the popular racing resort, is anticipating a general condition of bankruptcy.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June on 177½ Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	600	.....	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	39	....	68
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	11,521	11,433	71	23,025
Total for 24 weeks..	12,021	11,973	72	24,035
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	601	749	1	1,351
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	43	....	78
Total to corresponding date do. ..	10,113	10,133	95	20,371

Decrease for the week ending Rs. 283
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 1,664

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

June 6.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieut G Irwin to be lieutenant June 4. In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 16, 1903—Chief Officer of Coast Guard J Lowday has been granted the rank of honorary lieutenant on being pensioned.

June 8.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Aug 11, 1903—Surg J Shipsey has been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy with a gratuity.

War Office, June 9.

Brevet.

Brevet Major G L Holford, C V O, CIE, 1st Life Guards, Equerry to the King, to be lieutenant-colonel June 10.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments have been made in India:—Major-Gen E A H Alderson, CB, to be a divisional commander Jan 22; Col W J A Beatson to be an assistant adjutant-general Dec 28: Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H V Cox, Indian Army, to be an assistant quatermaster-general Sept 16.

Establishment.

Inspection and Experimental Staff—Major A B H Clerke, RA, to be an assistant inspector, vice Capt G E Garnett, RA, June 1.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut E A L Green to be lieutenant, vice H C L Ashton, promoted May 18.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E M Dorman to be adjutant, vice Capt. A H N Corsellis (April 13).

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Capt. G Heseltine is seconded for service on the Staff (May 1).

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Capt. M E Lindsay to be adjutant, vice W S Whetherly June 1.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—Lieut. G G M Tyrrell to be captain, vice the Hon. A M Henley, seconded (May 16).

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Capt. E F Calthrop to be captain, vice J Henry, promoted (May 22). The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—W D Stillwell, vice C Ravenhill, promoted; C H F Cox, vice O M Harris, seconded (April 11).

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut. D Pudsey is seconded while studying the Chinese language (June 1).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. E M Colston, M V O, to be captain, in succession to Major M Earle, D S O, a student at the Staff College (May 11).

Scots Guards—Lieut N V C Dalrymple-Hamilton resigns his commission (June 10).

Infantry.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut. H C Tanqueray-Willaume, from 3rd batt., to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. N G P de C Tronson, resigned (June 10).

The East Lancashire Regt.—The undermentioned second-lieutenants to be lieutenants:—D Porteous, G C D Kempson, promoted (Feb 14); C McD Allardice, vice G D Leake, promoted (Feb 18).

The South Staffordshire Regt.—The undermentioned seceond lieutenants to be lieutenants:—P F Keene, vice R W Morgan, promoted (Dec 21); G M Haxlerigg, vice M B Savage, promoted (Jan 22); E M Skinner, vice P D Saxton, transferred to the Indian Army, and to remain seconded for service with the Indian Army (Feb 17).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt G C S MacLeod, from the Hamnshire Regt, to be captain supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below S A Innes (June 10).

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt)—Supernumerary Capt A S Murray to be captain, vice Brevet Major P G Rigby, promoted (May 2).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Supernumerary Lieut H L Helme to be lieutenant, vice I C Chambers, resigned (May 20).

The Northamptonshire Regt—Supernumerary Capt C W Barton, D S O, to be captain, vice G A Trent, seconded (May 21).

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf.) Lieut. W F Gilchrist is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (May 16).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt J D Mackay, from the Duke of Cambridges' Own (Middlesex Reg), to be captain, with precedence next below D A Carden, and to remain seconded while serving under the Colonial Office; Gentleman Cadet the Hon D Bruce, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W D Hepburn, appointed adjutant (June 10).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut the Hon E C Lascelles, from 7th batt, to be seconded lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G C S Gilliat, seconded (June 10).

Army Medical Service.

Surg.-Gen. R. H. Quill, M.B., is placed on retired pay (June 8).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt. F. H. Shore retires, receiving a gratuity (June 10).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. J. A. Beatson, from Royal Art., to be colonel (Dec. 28); Lieut.-Col. F. C. K. Hunter, the South Wales Borderers, to be brevet colonel (June 9). The undermentioned second-lieutenants are granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Regt., with effect from the dates stated against their names:—G. E. J. Wills, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt. (Aug. 31); A. M. Furber, the West India Regt. (Nov. 31); H R. Crailsheim, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (April 4).

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut. H. R. Mosenthal resigns his commision (June 10).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Second Lieutenant Thomas B N Deane to be Lieutenant, vice S H Dix, appointed Adjutant 4th Battalion. Dated 4th May.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain Frederic E E Henderson resigns his Commission. Dated 13th June.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—George A. Dick-Cunyngham, in succession to Brevet Colonel G. H. Theiger, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 10th May.

The Honourable Edric A. C. Weld-Forester, vice C. Shawe, second. Dated 10th May.

The Honourable Francis R. D. Prittie, vice W. R. Wingfield Digby, retired. Dated 16th May.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Guy J. Brownlow, vice H. M. Wilson, promoted. Dated 2nd April.

Henry G. M. Railson, vice O. C. S. Gilliat, seconded. Dated 24th April.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Sefton D. Brancker, from the East Surrey Regiment, to be Captain, vice C. V. R. Thomas, who exchanges. Dated 13th June.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Second Lieutenant John Victor Drought, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate,) to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 17th August 1907, with precedence next below J G Gibson, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 13th June.

Memorands.

The undermentioned Lientenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Brevet Colonels:—

Charles H. Dawson, Meywar Bhill Corps.—Dated 18th March. 1908.

James M. Swart, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 20th March, 1908.

Joseph H. Balfour, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse). Dated 23rd March, 1908.

Folliott Churchill, 61st Pioneers. Dated 29th March, 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Gardiner, a chief Instructor in Gunnery, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 13th June 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George C. Mansel, D.S.O., half-penny, retires on retired pay. Dated 13th June, 1908.

Major Charles H. C. Heyman, half-pany, is placed on the Retired List. Dated 13th June, 1908.

Admiralty, 9th June,

Clerk Alexander Charles Winter has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 28th April, 1908.

Admiralty, 10th June,

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Probationary Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant:—

Wesson Cecil Herbert Jones. Dated 14th September, 1906

George Gibbons Dated 1st October, 1907.

Admiralty, 11th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Ronald Philip Stanley de Saumarez has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 1st June, 1908.

War Office, Whitehall, 12th June.

Cavalrp.

1st Life Guards, Second Lieutenant Wyndham R Portal to be Lieutenant, vice V T J Eyre, resigned. Dated 17th May. 1908.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). Second Lieutenant William H Tapp to be Lieutenant, vice E Stone, seconded. Dated 16th May 1908.

7th (Princess Royals) Dragoon Guards, Supernumerary Captain William M C Du Q Caillard to be Captain, in succession to Major M F Gage, a Student at the Staff College. Dated 16th May.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Captain Herbert Dixon resigns his Commission. Dated 13 June.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Captain Cecil J McI. Lomer, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice F M Jennings, resigned, with precedence next below Captain R W Allen. Dated 6th June.

10 (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Edward A Fielden to be Lieutenant, vice E H W Williams, promoted. Dated 7th May.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald G Brooke, D S O retires on retired pay. Dated 13th June,

Captain Rowland J P Anderson to be Major, vice R G Brooke, D S O Dated 13th June,

Supernumerary Captain Claude S Rome to be Captain, vice R J P Anderson, D S O Dated 13th June,

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain Francis H. C. Burne is placed on retired pay. Dated 13th June.

Captain Robert E D Goldingham is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 22nd May.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains Dated 3rd June.

Douglas C L Stephen, vice The Honourable G H Douglas-Pennant, resigned.

Lord Richard Wallesley. vice D C L Stephen, seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

The Honourable Cyril M B Ponsonby, MVO, vice Lord R Wellesley, appointed Adjutant. and is seconded for service on the Staff

Irish Guards. Lieutenant The Honourable Claude M P Brabazon to be Captain, in succession to Major the Honourable G H Morris, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 15th May.

Guards Depot, Major Geoffrey P T Feilding, DSO Coldstream Guards, to be Commandant. vice Major F H de Kierzkowski-Steuart, Scots Guards. Dated 1st June.

Infantry.

The Suffolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant Ivor R B Bond to be Lieutenant, vice G G S Brander, seconded. Dated 27th February.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant Arthur I Musson, notified in the "Gazette" of the 2nd March. 1906, is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Pay Department with an anterior date.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Edward F Twiss to vice F G Poole, DSO, seconded for service with the Egyptain Army, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of 2nd March. 1906.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant John S Liddell to be Captain, vice G D Jebb, D S O, seconded. Dated 21st May.

The Leicestershire Regiment. Second Lieutenant Barry C Braddell to be Lieutenant, vice N G P de C Tronson, resigned. Dated 23rd May.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Charles E W Bland to be Captain in succession to Major A E Haig, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 9th March.

The East Surrey Regiment, Captain Charles V R Thomas, from The Army Service Corps to be Captain, vice S D Brancker, who exchanges. Dated 13th June.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Charles K Apthorpe to be Lieutenant, vice R. B Campbell, transferred to The Gordon Highlanders. Dated 20th May,

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Major David L Wilson-Farquharson, D S O retires on retired pay. Dated 13th June,

Captain and Brevet Major Archibald R Cameron to be Major, vice D L Wilson-Farquharson, D S O dated 13th June,

Captain Duncan F. Campbell, D S O, from The Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Captain, with precedence next below Lord G Stewart Murray, and to remain seconded whilst serving as Adjutant of a Battalian of the Territorial Force. Dated 13th June.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Captain Edward S Smith to be Major, vice G. W. Dowell, placed on retired pay. Dated 1st June,

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant Frederick V. Yeates Brown to be Captain, vice G. A. Armytage, appointed Adjutant, 7th Battalion. Dated 31st March,

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's,) Captain Walter T. Gaisford to be Major vice N. C. Maclachlan, deceased. Dated 25th May.

Lieutenant David G. Methven to be Captain vice The Honourable C. B. M. St. Clair seconded. Dated 1st April.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col C M Dallas, B
Major K Prasad, IMS, B
Capt H L Crosthwait, RE, B
Capt A Brough, RE, B
Mr V A Stowell, B Cov
Mr H L L Allanson, B Cov
Mr F T Dixon, B Cov
Mr H S Forrest, B Cov
Mr C Minns, B Cov
Mr G F Arnold, B Cov
Mr J D Fraser, B Cov
Mr W H A St J Leeds, B Cov
Mr A S Fleming, B Cov
Mr C G Findlay, B
Dr W C Hossack, B
Mr M J Stephen, B
Mr F G B Dawson, B
Mr R O Barker, B
Mr A G Harrison, B
Mr A D Butterfield, B
Mr C A White, B
Mr R Pantling, B
Mr F H Gleeson, B
Mr C E Mudel, B
Mr T F S McDonnell, B
Mr A J Wadley, B
Mr S W Stewart, B
Mr C N Drury, B
Mr F W Harris, B
Mr A B Skinner, B
Mr T R Dobson, B
Mr P F Wickham, B
Mr G N Chakravarti, B
Mr R W Bishop, B
Mr A J R Hope, B
Mr A Mort, B
Mr W H Michael, B
Mr G B Blessby, B
Mr G W Meares, B
Mr J A Smith, B
Mr H Bradley, M Cov
Mr F A Hamilton, M
Mr E Priestley, Bo
Mr J B Wadia, Bo
Mr C L Burns, Bo
Major-Gen R B Adams, V C, C B Derajat Bde
Major-Gen N J Bradshaw, C B, Jhansi Bde
Brig-Gen A B enton, CB, Rangoon Bde
Col E W Cunliffe, I A
Col C Justice, I A
Lieut-Col H G C Swayne, R E
Lieut-Col W G P Alpin, I M S
Lieut-Col H Armstrong, I M S
Lieut-Col C M Cartwright, 36 Jacob's R
Major C A F Hocken, 35 Sind H
Major W Venour, 58 V Rifles
Capt H B Birdwood, 36 G I H
Capt L W S Oldham, R E
Capt G S F Routh, 56 Punj
Capt A T Fridham, I M S
Capt G B Kidd, 123 O Rifles
Lieut G W Hemans, 29 Lrs
Lieut F James, 28 Lt Cav
Lieut G H M Marsh, 41 Dogras
Lieut I H Gordon, 56 R
Lieut R S Scott, 82 Lrs
Commander J H Elderton, D O, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt G Hutcheson, I M S, B, 12 days' furl
Mr R G McKerron, B Cov, 1 mo M C
Mr H Fyson, B Cov 3 mo special leave in continuation of privilege leave
Mr L Moore, B, 3 mo furl
Mr F O Bright, B, 3 mo M C in contiquation of privilege leave
Mr A A Munro, B, 3 mo special leave
Mr M R Ingram, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C D McCarthy, B, 2 mo 12 days' furl
Mr A R Knapp, M Cov, furl to 25-8-08
Mr P F Fyson, M, special leave to 15-11-08
Mr S C Canepa, Bo, 3 mo M C
Mr P A Kelly, Bo, 3 mo M C
Lieut-Col H G C Swayne, R E, 3 weeks
Lieut-Col A Giles, 11 Raj, 4 mo M C
Lieut-Col J M Wade, R E, 4 mo M C
Capt M A Hamer, 129 Bel, 4 mo M C
Capt A T Fridham, I M S to 8 mo
Capt W St C Muscroft, S and T Corps, to 1-12-08
Lieut A L A Flint, 7 Raj, 3 mo M C
Lieut A H Hall, R I M, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H D G Law, B, Cov
Mr F G Lee, B
Lieut S Fenderton, R E

TAILORING!!

A POINTED TALK TO MEN!!!

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PARRY SMITH & CO.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 15/16	1/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	25		1/4
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25		1/4
Do. in New York ...	54 1/4		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 1/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 7/8	1/4	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver—Fall caused by sales from the East.

Mail :—

The Bombay Mail of the 13th instant will be delivered in London to-morrow.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 220,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and Easier,
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	4,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300 ,,
Imports	.....
Mid-Americans ...	...6·55—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 3/4—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·88 —05	5·79 —05	5·44 —07	5·19 —04	5·08 —04
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	
5·02 —04	4·98 —04	4·95 —04	4·95 —04	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	4,200 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	12,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	1,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·40—10	
Futures—Month of July 9·86—09	Declined early owing to longs unloading and advanced later on notices being promptly stopped.
Do. Oct. 9·27+01	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·21—06

Do do Oct. 9·26—03

Closing Tone of Futures:—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London... ... ... 8,730 Bales.

NEW YORK, JUNE 26.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	44,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	21,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	22,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	258,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports	177,000 ,,
Week's Exports to Japan	Nil

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4d.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—5 1/32d. Sellers. Months—June-July.

Fair Red Coconadas C. I. F.—2 3/32d.

Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 3/32d.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—37 1/4—June-July—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet but Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 57½ August-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48—June July—Havre—Nominal—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13/6.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet but Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3/11—Value.

Arrivals :—

"Griqua"—"Ville de la Ciotat."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions.	38,400	London...	Comptoir National.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions.	1,53,600	London...	Chartered Bank.
1 Box Sovs	37,500	Mauritius	
25 Boxes Rupees	1,50,000	Mauritius	
2 Bundles Rs ...	5,000	Muscat ...	G. Khetsey.
1 Bundle Rs.....	2,000	Abbas ...	S. Hawazi.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [27TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.

Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. ,, 25th June.

Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. ,, 25th ,,

Money :—

With the reduction in the rates of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, the prevailing conditions in the Money Market are easier—better, at least, than they have been for weeks past.

Exchange :—

The market was unchanged, the previous quotations prevailing—T. T. on Is. 3 7-8d., Demand 1s. 3 29/32d., and Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 4 1/32d.

No business of any consequence was transacted. The weak condition of the silver market has placed Far Eastern rates easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	168
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	182

Government Paper :—

The Paper Market opened and closed steady for Ready and Settlement (1st July) at 95-14, with no transactions to report. The Calcutta market quotations are reported to be 96 and 95-15, respectively, the latter for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·14
1st Settlement	,, 95·14

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London is reported to have fallen a farthing, which places the rate at 25d. for both spot and forward. This is believed to be due to the movement of the market in China. The New York rate is also reported to be down by ¼ per cent. at 54½. There was a variation in the local market, ascribed to the news of a shipment of silver of the value of £220,000 by the steamer which left London on Friday last as well as to the daily offtake having fallen. The market opened at 64-5 and declined by 3 annas to 64-2 ex duty for July settlement. The following are the quotations.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is quiet but steady with little or no change in prices for contracts. Rates are however, nominal as there is no business passing.

For ready cotton the chief demand continues for Japan. Exporters to Europe are quiet, as orders are not forthcoming from the Continent. Mills are buying for their immediate requirements, and the daily offtake is only moderate. Sellers are, for the most part, meeting any demand, but Stocks are by no means large, and a fair amount of cotton is being held for higher prices. The Rooms of the Cotton Trade Association were closed as usual this afternoon, being Saturday.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233	June-July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	220	,,
Fine M. G Damangaum-Palgaon.	213	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	206	,,
Fine M. G. Jubbulpore	198	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	194	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	200	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	,,
Good Westerns ...	200	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	229	,,

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	240	March/09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	207	Jan/09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	180	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	2,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·87 —01	5·78 —01	5·42 —02	5·17 —02	5·07 —01
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.		F.-M.
5·01 —01	4·98 —02	4·94 —01		4·94 —01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is easier with only a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 6	0 B. T.
September	,,	8 14	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 2	0 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi	,,	9 4	0 ,,
,, Yellow Guzerat	,,	10 4	6 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore... ...	,,	10 2	0 ,,

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are firm but there is very little business doing. We quote :—

Muggy	Rs.	58	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	58	8 0
,, Secunderabad ...	,,	57	0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	11 0 B.T.

Tone.—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	31	8 0

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	26	0 0

Tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs.	5	10 0 B. T.

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, June-July ...	,,	5	4 6 B. T.

Tone.—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,397 1/2
Bank of India	64
Indian Specie Bank	511
Mills :—	
Ostaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.	1,070
David	363 3/4
Manockji Petit	3,132 1/2
Miscellaneous :—	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	320
Treacher and Co	575 X. D.
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	118
Tapti-Valley	417½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday.

Cotton	6,779 bales.
Wheat	7,318 cwts.
Linseed	3,587 ,,
Rapeseed	1,727 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,428 ,,
Poppyseed	4,470 ,,
Groundnuts	11 ,,
Castorseed	2,104 ,,
Rice	3,093 ,,
Myrabolams	1,462 ,,
Cottonseed	1,892 ,,
Mowraseed	1,036 ,,
Gram	249 ,,
Jowar	68 ,,
Maize	nil,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 28,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 7/8		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100		
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 9/16		
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/4		1/4
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/4		1/4
Do. in New York ...	53 3/4		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris	25 12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·39 3/4	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 ulto
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 3/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 1/8	1/4	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.

Closing tone of Silver—Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta £10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	,,
Total Sales	2,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	300 (?) ,,
Imports	2,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	6·55 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 3/4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·87 —01	5·78 —01	5·44 unchgd.	5·19 unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
5·10 +02	5·03 +01	5·00 +02	4·97 +02	4·97 +02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	8,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year...	4,700 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	Nil
Spot Cotton—11·40 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of July 9·85—01	Declined owing to bearish week end statistics and to Commission houses liquidating.
Do. do. Oct. 9·23—01	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8—1/8

Futures—Month of July 11·15—06

Do. do. October 9·25—01

Closing Tone of Futures,—Steady.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ... 2,140,000 Bales

,, ,, ,, East Indian 195,000 ,,

,, Quantity in Sight ...11,090,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	27,000 Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	
,, Sold for Exportation	
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	58,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports	9,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports	66,000 ,,
,, Stock	666,000 ,,
Surat's Week's Sales	300 ,,
,, Sold on Speculation	
,, Sold for Exportation	
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,400 ,,
,, Actual Exports	600 ,,
,, Week's Imports	2,000 ,,
,, Stocks	15,000 ,,
Afloat Americans	70,000 ,,
,, Indian	22,000 ,,

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 58 July-August—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57½ August-Sept—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore 51 July-August—Antwerp—Buyers

Tone of Rapeseed—Flat.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship,—47 3/4—June-July—Havre—Nominal.

Tone of Linseed—Flat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 4½d.

Months of Shipment—July-August.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Dull.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 11d.—Sellers.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 16th June 1908, as compared with the statement of 23rd June 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 16. Rs.	a.	p.	June 23. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,57,50,000	0	0	1,57,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,76,92,902	7	3	1,80,39,516	11	3
Other Deposits, &c	15,88,78,231	3	1	15,94,40,392	11	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	7,15,457	7	7	10,98,042	11	7
Sundries	34,51,554	14	2	34,67,163	12	8
Rs...	21,64,88,146	0	1	21,77,95,115	14	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,84,11,206	0	0	2,87,73,930	0	0
other authorized Investments ..	29,41,844	0	0	29,50,994	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,92,37,692	11	8	4,66,75,232	5	2
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	4,18,36,212	10	3	4,13,81,810	6	0
Bills discounted, &c	2,89,71,773	5	3	2,70,76,240	9	11
Balances with other Banks ...	16,35,609	2	7	15,42,084	2	9
Bullions	.....			.....		
Dead Stock.....	18,05,362	0	3	18,06,930	6	11
Stamps	17,322	3	1	16,861	15	0
Sundries	97,921	7	8	1,04,066	10	1
	15,48,57,912	8	4	15,03,31,150	7	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	6,16,30,203	7	9	6,74,63,965	7	0
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	21,64,88,146	0	1	21,77,95,115	14	10

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office.....	4,08,978	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	62,364	Decrease.
Other Deposits	5,62,161	Increase.
Post Bills.....	3,82,585	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,74,874	Increase.
Loans	25,62,460	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit.....	4,54,402	do
Mercantile Bills.....	17,98,533	do
Cash at Head Office	14,39,537	Increase.
Cash at Branches	14,03,226	do

Percentage 37·05.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,130
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers 120
Commercial Bank	Sellers 15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	Buyers 90
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July... ...	105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	Sellers 152-8
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,980
Madura	159
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom. 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...	40
Burmah Oil Coy.	8⅞.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	Sellers 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) ...	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	Sellers £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	Buyers 12s.
East India Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium	Sellers 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	Sellers 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Sellers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	Sellers 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...nom.£1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	160
Mysore Chromium	Sellers 85
New Mysore Manganese	15s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Sellers 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...	Sellers 72
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 105
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	56
Shell Transport and Trading Company	xd. 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 5s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...18s.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 8s. 9d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 5s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid) ...	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 6s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Glenrock	... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 4s.
Goldfields of Mysore	Sellers 1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ...	... 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...22s. 6d.
Hydersbad (Deccan)	... 40s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid ...	...97s. 6d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 9d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	... Sellers Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 22s. 6d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 7s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 15s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfield... ...	Buyers Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	Nom.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalmxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total.....	6	6	96
Total plague deaths to date..	143,748		
This date last year	4	3	56

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	2

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

June 27th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	47	16	0
B	129	68	6
C	85	102	4
D	60	17	1
E	152	80	1
F & G	44	1	0
Total to date...	517	284	12
Total rats killed.....			801

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE LADIES' CORNER

CLERICAL FLIRTS.

Bishops in their visitation charges nowadays are wont to offer advice on many subjects. No longer do they confine themselves to questions of theology or to the usual range of parochial problems; they go further afield into the wider ethics or even into party politics. The last to extend the sphere of subjects for the consideration of the clergy is the Bishop of Norwich, who, greatly daring, has admonished the priests and deacons of his diocese on their attitude towards the ladies of their flocks. "In general, commend all good women to God," was the comprehensive dictum of St. Thomas a Kempis on this aspect of duty, but, Dr. Sheepshank's goes further. He notes the popularity of the clergy with ladies, and points out that it is a not infrequent subject for raillery, perhaps even for sarcasm, among the laity. In reality, however, "this popularity was a sign of woman's goodness. Drawn in her gentle piously disposed nature to religion, she perhaps idealised those who appeared to be brought so near to God, and was drawn to them in veneration. How could he clergy think of this idealisation without being filled with shame? Anyway, it taught them how circumspect they should be. It was sad to think of any priest laying himself open to the condemnatory reproach of being a clerical flirt. It warned those who were o'der of the danger of allowing themselves to be flattered by a little coterie of admirers."

THE PARSON'S POPULARITY.

From the episcopal point of view no doubt such warnings are timely, but from that of the mere lay critic they are not quite so sound. The robust common sense of English people has, ever since the Reformation, approved of the marriage of its clergy. In the thirty-second Article it is plainly laid down that "Bishops, priests and deacons are not commanded by God's law, either to vow the estate of single life or to abstain from marriage; therefore, it is lawful for them, as for all other Christian men, to marry at their own discretion, as they shall judge the same to serve better to godliness." That being admitted, in spite of the ostentatious celibacy of a certain small section of the extremely ritualistic party, surely the cleric may be entitled to a little gentle dalliance before he commits himself to putting the momentous question. Must he not be allowed those moments in the conservatory, or detached from the others at a Sunday-school teachers' outing that, would discover to him whether Angelina's special aptitude for the position he hopes to see her in will lie in the direction of district visiting or the conduct of girls' clubs? The popular person exercising a real influence, and carrying his congregation with him, is in these days the man of broad, human sympathies. For the ascetic, hampered with no ideas beyond the multiplication of services, there may be a kind of wondering respect that sums itself up in phrases about saintliness, but which also deplores the omission of the more practical work that has to be done. In the country, especially, does a parish appreciate the man who enters into its daily life—who understands something of the corps and markets, who has a kindly word for the children at school and in the cottages, is ready to help and advise on the placing out of the boys and girls. And if it is known that he is contemplating matrimony the progress of events will be watched with an unbounded interest that will detect hints of happiness or doubt in the modulations of his voice in the Litany or the eloquence of his sermon.

WOMEN AND THE CLERGY.

The Bishop of Norwich makes reference to feminine idealism and veneration, but the observer of social tendencies is aware of a distinct change in the attitude of the average woman towards the clergy. In the earlier and mid-Victorian days the curate was an important personage in the quiet round of life in the provincial towns and villages. No dinner party was complete without him; he was expected to be quite invincible at croquet, and happy indeed was she who was fortunate enough to be his partner in the game. He was made much of by the younger ladies, who vied with one another for his smiles and approval over some elaborate device for the church decorations, while their aunts worked slippers for him, and sent him jellies and soups if he had the misfortune to get a cold. His sermons were regarded as deep, edifying, and instructive, and when the offer of a living came to him the whole circle lived in a state of tensest expectancy as to whom he would invite to share the rectory house and the parochial responsibilities, with him. In those days people did not travel as much as they do now, and with the exception of the curates the number of possible suitors in a country district was often very limited. Girls look now upon a broader horizon than their grandmothers and mothers did. Many of them enter a profession which may prove to a proportion of its followers more attractive even than marriage itself. Bishops, it may be, meet with a type of womanhood which undertakes the modern equivalent of the conventual life, devoting itself to some form or other of devotion as a church sister or deaconess, and these, it is possible, might see such virtues in those of the "assistant clergy"—to give them a designation now often preferred to that of curate—as would raise undue feelings of pride and vanity in them. But the ordinary, average young woman of the present day does not set the clergyman on a much higher pedestal than his fellows. She brings an impartial judgment to bear upon his theology and his delivery alike. If he plays golf, motors, keeps abreast of the new books, the new amusements his company will be as interesting and attractive as that of any other man. But, unless she is trying to get into a social circle rather higher than that in which she generally moves, the fact of his clerical calling will not weigh greatly in his favour. It may, in fact, be against him, for as a clergyman's wife she knows that a certain seriousness and sedateness at least will be expected of her. The clerical flirst of course, does exist, and sometimes he can be capable of things worse than flirting, as occasional stories of a heartbroken disappointment demonstrate. But, happily he is not a very common specimen of his cloth, and one looks round at the homes in hundreds of rectories where the family life is the sweetest end highest example that could be set before the congregation, as a proof that the clergy hardly need severe monitions on their methods of courtship.

THE Madras Government have accepted the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction that all the backward classes or castes specified in Article 15 of the Grant in-Ade Code may be permitted to pay fees at half the prescribed rates in professional institutions under public management. The object of the Directors recommendation was to put on the same footing with Mahomedans and Uriyas the other backward classes specified in the Grant-in-Ade Code.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest att

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

LONDON, JUNE 12.

IN DIFFERENT CLIMES.

In and interesting communication to 'Cheshire Notes and Queries" on the aquatic flora of the Stockport district Mr. J. E. M'Donald makes known that the canal at Reddish possesses some plants that belong to the flora of Egypt. They are not, it seems, merely "sports" of the moment. Two particular plants were first observed twenty-five years ago, and they still occur in considerable quantity. The theory about their presence in these strange waters is that originally some seeds came with Egyptian cotton to one of the mills by the canal, and then found their way into the water. Once established, it was not so remarkable as it may seem at first thinking that the plants should thrive. In the Reddish district, owing to the hot discharge of water from many mills, the water of the canal has a similar temperature to that of the Nile, and thus the germination and growth of these aliens is favoured.

LONG SPEECHES IN AMERICA.

Senator La Follette's speech of eighteen and a half hours against the Currency Bill is a notable triumph of endurance in any case, but the ordeal of a long speech in the American Senate is not—to the speaker—quite as trying as an English reader might imagine. Senators have the right to call upon the Clerk of the House to read at length official documents or newspaper articles which they wish to put forward in support of their case. Thus the late Senator Morgan, of Alabama, once varied a discussion on the Panama Canal question by instructing the Clerk to read in full the Constitution of the Republic of Colombia. Senator Lodge tells how he was once in the lobby when he met Senator Quay strolling up and down, smoking a cigar. "What are you doing?" he inquired of Pennsylvania's representative. "I believe I'm making a speech on the Statehood Bill," was the reply. The Senator had put into the Clerk's hands a series of extracts from the Congressional Record, which that official was droning out while the orator took his rest.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

An Irish correspondent writes to point out the economic value of the abundant growth of gorse in some of the poorer counties through which the motor-cars passed in the recent trials. Gorse, it seems, is the cheapest form of shelter for stock. Sheep, goats, and the little Kerry cattle find nearly as much harbourage on the lee of a gorse bank as they would in a barn. The thick mass of pickles effectually breaks the wind, and where it overhangs a "burrow" it keeps out the wet, for rain will not wash through gorse, but trickles down the stems and goes to ground. A smaller economic value of the gorse is its wealth of honey for the bees. A value that cannot be appraised is the shelter it gives to the goldfinch, which is more plentiful in Ireland than in any other part of the United Kingdom.

MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The present restoration of Manchester Cathedral, for which an appeal is being made for funds, is by no means so drastic as many past restorations. Few churches, indeed, have been more thoroughly and industriously restored, and there is very little of Lord de la Warre's church of 1422 that has not been improved out of existence. There are records of a continuous series of restorations from early in the seventeenth century—only two centuries from the building. Much beautiful detail has disappeared. The worst destruction took place in the early part of last century—a period of ill architectural repute. At this time the interior was actually coated over with Roman cement, arches were mutilated by having iron hooks and wooden struts driven into them, columns were patched with brick, and shafts of capitals were cut away. Once the workmen destroyed some beautiful ancient crockets and replaced them by some hideous carved imitation of cabbage leaves. No such reproaches can, of course, be brought against modern restorations. The Bishop's description of the choir stall carvings at the Restoration Fund meeting as "the most beautiful he had ever seen" surprised many who heard him for sightseers study these "miserere" seats, or know that they rank with the very finest Tudor work in England. The carvings—all of them, as usual, of grotesque subjects—are most delicate in workmanship and vigorous in spirit. The humour of some of them is delightful—witness that one showing a huntsman lying captive in a rabbit warren while a jolly little rabbit cooks his dog in a pot on the fire.

YOUNG EARL'S ANCESTORS.

The infant Earl of Arundel and Surrey may thank his stars that he is born in the twentieth century and not of the fifteenth and sixteenth, when the name of Howard first came into prominence. John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, fighting on the side of Richard III., was slain on Bosworth Field. His great-grandson, known as the Earl of Surrey, was tried and found guilty of high treason, together with his father, the third Duke, in 1547, and though the life of the latter was spared, the Earl of Surrey was executed, thus sharing the same fate as his two first cousins—the Queens Anne Boleyne (a Howard through her mother) and Catharine Howard. The third Duke, the son of the Earl of Surrey, was found guilty of high treason on account of his intrigues with Mary Queen of Scots. He was beheaded in 1572. Philip Howard, his son, the Earl of Arundel, died a prisoner in the Tower in 1595. An attempt is being made to have him beatified, as it is alleged that he suffered imprisonment for religion only. Finally, in 1680, William Howard, Viscount Stafford, a cadet of the family, was beheaded in connection with the Popish Plot. Though the family is looked upon as the great Roman Catholic house in England, more than one of the Dukes of Norfolk conformed to the Established Church, amongst whom may be mentioned Henry, the sixth Duke, and Charles, the eleventh. The fourteenth Duke, Henry Granville, the father of the present Duke of Norfolk, and his brother, the first Lord Stafford of Glossop, were both brought up as Protestants, though in later life they both became Roman Catholics.

BUSHEY PARK.

The famous Chestnut Avenue in Bushey Park, which was so severely damaged by the gale a few days ago, is one of the beauties Londoners owe to "Dutch William." The avenue was part of the formal scheme for the extension and adornment of Hampton Court which William III's architects—probably Wren—carried out for him in the last years of the seventeenth century. A bare, flat piece of land was converted into one of the finest parks in a very short time—indeed most of the work was done while William was paying one of his periodical visits to England. The laying out of Bushey Park cost only £4,300, so cheap were labour and materials then. The great Chestnut Avenue was part of an uncompleted plan. It was to form a coach not-merely to the Lion Gates, as it now does, but to a new and magnificent entrance in the Wilderness and across the old moat to give access to this new court. The old parts of the palace—the old kitchens and Tudor cloisters—were to have been pulled down and fine new apartments built. In Cromwell's time Bushey Park was preserved for coursing hares. Cromwell, when his residence at Hampton Court, caused much popular discontent by closing the old right of way through the park. The pond was made by Cromwell. It was known as the "three queens" pond, and the spot is still called "Diana's Bathing Place."

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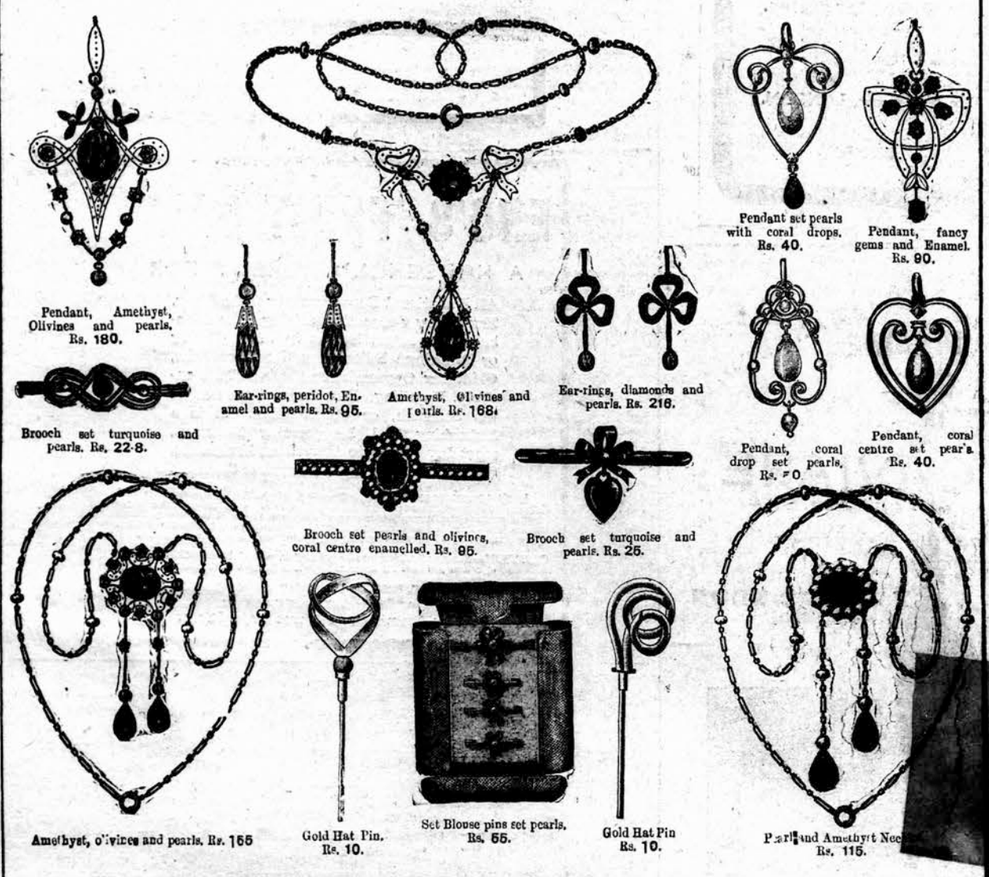

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